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Section 552

Section 552a

☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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(64-9)

February 18, 1959

b7c
Director, FBI (99-2141)CHARLES LUCIANO
ANTI-RACKETEERINGALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/9/82 BY SP-1 [redacted] b7c

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter dated 1/23/59.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Foreign language material is being retained in Bureau.

1 - [redacted] (sent direct)

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MAR 3 1959 b7c

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Enclosures - 2

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit - [redacted] enclosure (route through for review)

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

52 MAR 5 1959

54 FEB 16

COMM. FBI

SUMMARY FROM ITALIAN

Summary of a serial article appearing in 3 issues of L'EUROPEO magazine (January 11, January 18 and January 25, 1959), entitled "The Secret Life of LUCKY LUCIANO."

SALVATORE CHARLES LUCANIA, alias LUCKY LUCIANO, landed in Italy on February 9, 1945. Soon, he will celebrate the 13th anniversary of his arrival. But LUCKY has no taste for celebrations. His life is a quiet one and his greatest desire is to forget and be forgotten. He is a tight-lipped individual who is in the habit of answering the most searching questions with a stony-faced silence. This inscrutable silence and the bitter arch of the drooping corners of his mouth seem to confirm the picture we have of him from America; that of a real "tough", who ruled over the world of vice with an iron hand.

Yet, who could blame him for feeling bitter? Since 1946 his life has been one of continuous harassment, persecution and provocation.

LUCKY LUCIANO admits to having been no saint. Countless articles, booklets and other stories have been written on his American past. Yet, he confirms or denies none. His true story is kept behind the stony look on his face and, if he will ever decide to tell it, the only thing we can be sure of is that it will cause an uproar on both sides of the Atlantic, but especially on the other side. Why was he convicted of encouraging prostitution and given a 30 to 50 year sentence when he claims that he never did anything of the kind and ~~adds that he always paid his women?~~ On this subject, he breaks his silence only long enough to hiss: "Stinkers" in the direction of some unknown persecutors.

The fact remains, though, that he never served his full sentence in jail. After 9½ years he was pardoned by the very same Governor DEWEY who had been instrumental in securing his conviction. This brings up the question of the validity of a conviction based for the most part on

SUMMARIZED BY: [REDACTED]

February 16, 1959

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39-3141-
ENCLOSURE

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the testimony of a girl who claimed to have spent the night with LUCKY for the purpose of being initiated in the profession and who, when asked to describe the apartment in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel of New York where the fact allegedly took place, gave the description of an apartment which had no resemblance to any of those in the hotel. But, be it as it may, why was LUCKY pardoned long before his time was up? Did it happen because DEWEY was promised, and delivered, the vote of LUCKY's faithful in his tottering campaign for the governorship of the state of New York? Or was LUCKY pardoned with a view to deporting him to Italy so as to cut off all ties he could still have with the underworld from his American penitentiary cell?

"The true truth" LUCKY says in his colorful mixture of Italian, Sicilian and New Yorkese "has never been told." Perhaps that is why so many tales of fancy are woven around his name.

On February 27, 1946, LUCKY landed in Naples. The police, after interrogating him, sent him to Palermo. Although Palermo is the capital of his native island, LUCKY was unhappy there and in July of the same year he asked and obtained a passport to emigrate to Argentina.

In October 1946 he climbed aboard a plane that took him to Havana, Cuba. His presence on an island less than a hundred miles away from the Florida coast, caused the U.S. authorities no end of worry. As a matter of fact their concern translated itself into an ultimatum to the Cuban police: "either you get rid of LUCKY or we shall halt all medical supplies of narcotics to the Cuban Republic." This kind of pressure did the trick. LUCKY, in spite of his desire to proceed for Venezuela, was escorted aboard the Turkish freighter "Bakir" and sent back to Genoa, Italy.

He landed there on April 12, 1947. The police put him in jail for 9 days, then sent him, under the escort of two fully armed Carabinieri, to Palermo, Sicily. He spent 9 more days in jail and, upon his release, moved on to Rome where he established himself in a fancy apartment. His friends included one RALPH LIQUORI, who was also a U.S. deported jailbird.

Although LUCKY had shown a definite preference for the company of young and good-looking women, his life began to be influenced by a former La Scala ballerina, IGEA LISSONI, who turned out to be one of the few people whom he ever trusted in his life. She died in October 1958. Upon her advice, he toned down his gay life and sought refuge in anonymity and inconspicuousness.

However, LUCKY's worst enemy, the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, under the direction of HARRY J. ANSLINGER, was not satisfied that his days as the king of vice were over. From Italy, they believed, LUCKY was still manipulating the strings of international dope traffic. It was at this time that an anonymous letter was sent to the President of the Italian Republic accusing LUCKY of white slavery, forging of passports, opium and cocaine traffic, homicide, moonshining and burglary. Coincidentally enough, the American press started a big anti-LUCKY campaign and the Narcotics Bureau brought pressure to bear on the Italian authorities "to do something about him."

LUCKY was investigated, kept under constant surveillance but nothing was ever uncovered. The reports failed to satisfy Washington. However, before long an event occurred which set the cables between Rome and Washington throbbing with the excitement of anticipation.

* * * *

On June 25, 1949, an Italo-American by the name of VINCENT TRUPIA was stopped at the Ciampino Airport while enplaning for New York. He was coming from Germany and, after a thorough search, one of the pieces of baggage he was carrying was found to be provided with a false bottom containing 6.8 kilograms of cocaine. The stuff, worth about 15 million lire in Europe, would have brought 30 million lire on the American market. Who was waiting for TRUPIA in New York? The FBI was immediately advised, but word had already reached New York of TRUPIA's mishap and no "pinch" was possible.

In the eyes of the American Bureau of Narcotics only one man was able to mastermind such an important

operation and cover his tracks so thoroughly: LUCKY LUCIANO. Warrants were secured from the Courts and LUCKY was tossed in jail while his apartment was undergoing the kind of search which only a single-minded, American-pressurized, fed-up-with-the-whole-business Roman police can perform. The search, as well as LUCKY's and his friends' interrogations, yielded no results. LUCKY spent nine days in jail and when a small fire, started by an electric short circuit, broke out in the jailhouse, the Americans gloated at such a demonstration of underworld solidarity which should have proved to the Italians LUCKY's control of the hoodlums who were believed to have planned this sort of jail break. The courts did not think so and LUCKY was released. He later complained that those nine days in the Roman jail were worse than the nine years in Sing-Sing.

The Rome police decided to get rid of the headaches which LUCKY's presence on the one hand and the American pressures on the other caused them. They put LUCKY out of town and ordered him to stay out. He was again taken to Palermo, a city which did not like. Finally, he obtained permission to settle in Naples.

With the exception of the constant and nightmarish precautions which had become his lot since the first would-be hoodlum had approached him with a proposition, LUCKY's life was uneventful till 1951. This was the year CHARLES SIRAGUSA landed in Naples. He was the Federal Bureau of Narcotics special envoy, with powers to investigate the whole of Europe to bring a halt to the increasing flow of narcotics illegally entering the United States via European centers. Mr. SIRAGUSA focused his attention on LUCKY. His reports reveal that he firmly believed, and, perhaps, still does, LUCKY to be the mastermind behind every single shipment of narcotics and that one JOE PICI was his lieutenant. This belief was confirmed by an informer's story who allegedly was working for both LUCKY and PICI.

Through this informer SIRAGUSA learned that PICI had managed to make several deliveries in America and had been the supplier in the famous FRANK CALLACE case (uncle and nephew arrested with 3 kilograms of cocaine).

However no direct connection was ever proved with LUCKY LUCIANO, who continued to lead a quiet life highlighted by his friendship with a countess who turned out to be a cigarette smuggler with narcotic ambitions and a rich Englishman provided with a yacht and a taste for international intrigue who volunteered his yacht's services for the same purpose. LUCKY dropped both like hot potatoes upon learning the real purpose behind their overtures. However another bombshell was soon to be dropped on LUCKY LUCIANO's lap. This was the now famous disappearance of Mayor LORENZO RAGO.

* * * *

LORENZO RAGO, Mayor of Battipaglia, disappeared on the evening of January 20, 1955. He was a rich and ambitious man. He owned a cannery, huge tracts of land, three automobiles, etc. His income was estimated at 20 million lire per annum. He was proud of his mayoralty and to hold on to his office he had swung from right to left and from left to right. However, Mayor RAGO was leading a double life. Officially he was a mayor, an industrial tycoon and a sportsman; secretly, he was the man who financed cigarette smuggling and, perhaps, something else. He spent January 20, 1955 in a quiet manner. After being seen with a girl whom he "protected" in the neighboring town of Salerno, he was known to have driven off in his station wagon headed for his country villa.

At 11:30 p.m. of the same day, his car was seen in the vicinity of his cannery factory, the door open and the lights ablaze. No one touched it until the morrow and when they went to see what was wrong, the only thing they found was Mayor RAGO's overcoat. Nothing else. No blood, no signs of struggle.

That was the end of the mayor.

The disappearance became a national affair. Rome sent ETTORE MESSANA, a high-ranking police officer, to Battipaglia, who, in the hope of finding the corpse of the missing person, ordered the dredging of the beds of the Sele River and Tusciano River as well as of two hundred irrigation canals.

The investigation dragged on for months and months. For all their efforts, the story the experienced policemen under Chief Inspector MESSANA were able to piece together did not amount to much. Mayor RAGO was in the habit of financing smugglers' operations. In other words, he would advance the money to buy the cigarettes in return for a good share in the "profits." One night, a delivery "went sour." The smugglers had been surprised by the Coast Guard and forced, in order to avoid being caught red-handed, to jettison the cargo. That meant 20 million lire of Mayor RAGO's money going overboard. Apparently, the mayor had asked for his money back, threatening that he would report the smugglers. Unable to pay him back, the smugglers had sent him down, to the bottom of the sea to join the cigarettes ~~lost~~ with his money.

The sullen silence of the population of the region certainly did not help the police in their investigation. Neither did the inquiries conducted on the other side of the Mediterranean, in the port of Tangiers, notoriously the smugglers' supply center.

Naturally, since the case involved smuggling, many were those who began to associate the name of Mayor RAGO with the name of LUCKY LUCIANO. The latter's movements for the last few months were checked and rechecked, however, at least where the RAGO case was concerned, LUCKY was clean. The Italian investigators were satisfied. Not so the men of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics who held on to their traditional position: "smuggling? LUCKY LUCIANO!"

* * * *

At this time, in Naples, at the head of the Italian regional police, we find Dr. FLORITA, whose advent marked a rather unpleasant period for LUCKY LUCIANO. Upon assuming his office in early 1954, one of the first steps Dr. FLORITA took was to ask Rome for permission to expel LUCKY LUCIANO from Naples and confine him in his native village of Lercara Friddi, Province of Palermo, Sicily. However, Rome turned down his request and the chief of the Naples police decided to throw his weight in favor of another measure to harass the celebrated victim of U. S. deportation. He engineered the legal procedure which

ended with an admonition to LUCKY LUCIANO. An admonition is an injunction by a Provincial Commission with special powers in the field of public order and safety. It is meant to restrict the civil liberties of a questionable individual. In this case, LUCKY LUCIANO was deprived of his driver's license and passport. He also was enjoined to observe an 8:00 p.m. curfew every night and his home became fair grounds for police raids any time of the day or night. LUCIANO and his lawyers tried to appeal this admonition with the Ministry of Interior, but the appeal was denied on the grounds that he, upon his return to Italy, had started to frequent fancy establishments, race tracks, loud parties, etc., with a view to resuming his contacts with underworld characters and asserting his leadership in criminal activities especially connected with the illegal traffic of narcotics.

The reason why the Italian authorities cracked down on LUCKY LUCIANO bore the name of CHARLES SIRAGUSA. In his capacity as the special investigator of the American Bureau of Narcotics in Europe, CHARLES SIRAGUSA brought pressure to bear on the Italian Ministry to have his appeal denied. As a matter of fact CHARLES SIRAGUSA, in his desperate attempts at feathering his cap by "plucking" LUCKY LUCIANO's hide, tried his best to involve him in the disappearance of Mayor RAGO.

This is the way it went. In 1952, the FBI in America arrested FRANCESCO SCIBILIA, a native of Spilinga, Catanzaro, Italy, who had emigrated to the U.S.A. He had been caught peddling dope and forging the signature on a money order. After serving his term, SCIBILIA was deported. As soon as he set foot on Italian soil, he wasted no time and went straight to CHARLES SIRAGUSA to offer his services. He was "accepted" and put on the payroll as an agent-informer charged with keeping an eye on the traffic of narcotics. Whether he proved his worth or not we don't know, but the fact remains that a few months later he presented himself to the Italian Internal Revenue Bureau with a letter of introduction by CHARLES SIRAGUSA to the effect that he could make himself very useful in proving that LUCKY LUCIANO was responsible for the disappearance of Mayor RAGO. To back up this claim, FRANCESCO SCIBILIA exhibited what purported to be an important piece of evidence: a business card reading "ANTONIO RAGO - Salerno, Via Indipendenza 58 - Battipaglia, Via IV Novembre".

On the back of the card was the signature of one VINCENTO POTOLICCHIO and under the signature a notation could be seen reading: "48,000 lire." Along with this flimsy bit of evidence went a story which the Italian authorities had either to prove or satisfy themselves that there was nothing to it. This was the story:

LORENZO RAGO, the Mayor of Battipaglia, had been kidnapped and "put away" under LUCKY LUCIANO's orders. This had come about because LUCKY LUCIANO had given the mayor 150 million lire to finance his smuggling operations. The mayor had pocketed 100 million lire and LUCKY was sore. To make him come through with the money he had ordered that the mayor be "detained" in Tangiers where he had been taken to in the hull of a sail and motor boat, the Sant' Anna, operating out of the port of Trapani. SCIBILIA had got wind of the story through VINCENZO POTOLICCHIO, who had been a party to the mayor's kidnapping and was acting as go-between to keep the mayor in touch with his family. Hence the business card with Mr. ANTONIO RAGO's name (the mayor's brother) and Mr. POTOLICCHIO's signature.

In a manner of speaking the Italian authorities "bought" the story. Special investigators were sent to Tangiers and Trapani. Others were sent to Battipaglia to "intercept" any messages the mayor might send to his family.

Months and months of painstaking work went by, with CHARLES SIRAGUSA constantly breathing down the neck of the Italian authorities and fretting over the outcome. The results were absolutely negative. Not only did they fail to come up with a single shred of evidence, but the investigation blew the SCIBILIA story to smithereens. In the first place, the Sant' Anna boat was found to be too small and too rickety to have the seaworthiness necessary for a trip across the Mediterranean. In the second place, the business card which allegedly proved the story had a much more prosaic explanation. ANTONIO RAGO had given it to SCIBILIA one day when he had casually met him on a train headed for Calabria. SCIBILIA had boasted that he was in the export-import business and knew how to place Italian canned goods on the American market. Why not try to pave the way for future business dealings by exchanging business cards? So Mr. RAGO had given him his card. Similarly, the written notations had their logical unromantic explanation. VINCENZO POTOLICCHIO was a man who had given

SCIBILIA certain watches to sell. The watches were worth exactly 48,000 lire. When asked, POTOLICCHIO recalled that SCIBILIA had jotted down his name and the amount on the first piece of paper he had produced from his pockets.

A few months later SCIBILIA was indicted for libel. The trial is in the works and will be held shortly. Plaintiffs will be VINCENZO POTOLICCHIO and SALVATORE CHARLES LUCANIA alias LUCKY LUCIANO. The latter will be only too glad to be a party to bringing about the conviction of one of CHARLES SIRAGUSA's men.

* * *

LUCKY LUCIANO has certainly had a lot of tough luck since he was repatriated. Several business ventures he tried his luck with turned out to be heavy money-losers. One of the latest was the electric appliance store he opened in Naples "to make his life more open and easy to check." His office was a glass cage and he would personally wait on the customers. This exposed him to a constant flow of propositions, threats and acts of provocations. Questionable characters, some of them with heavy Italo-American accents, would drop in with all kinds of schemes and would not leave the premises unless thrown out bodily.

When that business folded up, LUCKY devoted his attention to a hospital furniture and equipment factory in which he still has an interest, apparently with a certain measure of success.

The "admonition" status under which he had been placed has been repealed as of June 14, 1956. This is not due to any special consideration for him, but it is simply the result of a Constitutional Court ruling which called police measures of this nature unconstitutional. He still is deprived of his driver's license and cannot visit Rome without obtaining a special permission by the police of the capital.

On January 30, 1957, a new "get-tough-on-LUCKY" policy was adopted. Again he was "cautioned" because of his notoriety in the press of all countries ranking him among the top figures of the international criminal world.

More specifically he was accused of "no visible means of support," "obscure contacts with US-deported criminals suspected of narcotic and other illicit traffics" and "a relationship between ANASTASIA's murder in America and his unjustified trips in Italy, to Pescara, Santa Marinella and Montecatini.

The last item is the most fantastic one. How could LUCKY have anything to do with ANASTASIA's murder when he was thousands of miles and several years away from his American past? Yet the accusation was made claiming that he had left his home in Naples to avoid being questioned by the police and newspapermen when the murder would be committed. In addition, when he was in Montecatini had he not made 15 mysterious long-distance telephone calls?

So, the police once again went to the Court (the Naples Tribunal) to request special authority to place LUCKY under strict surveillance. The judge, a stiff but impartial magistrate, listened to the charges and ordered a thorough investigation. Again, the police failed to come up with evidence that would stand in court. The judge found that the money he had brought from America, as wisely invested in perfectly legal land deals and in the hospital equipment business, fully explained his standard of living.

As to his contacts with underworld figures, LUCKY denied them and the Court found no link between them and his northern trip which was taken for legitimate business and health reasons. Finally, as regards the mysterious telephone calls a check of the records with the telephone company proved that he had called his partner in Naples, his lawyer in Naples and IGEA LISSONI his lady companion who was very much of a guardian angel to him.

With this court decision, LUCKY's luck seemed to take a turn for the better. After eight years of cloak and dagger activities CHARLES SIRAGUSA left Italy. He may have had some success in his fight against the traffic of narcotics, but we are sure that many is the time that he bought carefully wrapped packages of sugar or bicarbonate of soda hoping that this was the trail that led to LUCKY's downfall.

In the eyes of the Italian law LUCKY is an honest citizen. His FBI record is long and thick with notations, but after each one of them we read "fine paid" and "discharged" or "released."

THOMAS DEWEY succeeded in obtaining that he be sentenced to "thirty to fifty years in jail." Should LUCKY have been tried in Italy for the same crimes he would not have drawn more than 2 to 5 years.

He wants to live like any other Italian; with the same duties and, also, with the same privileges.

Why don't the Italian authorities just let him do so? Should they continue in their harassment and "let's-get-LUCKY" campaign, they might succeed in surrounding his head with a halo of martyrdom which would certainly provide a strident contrast with his dark and stormy past.

[REDACTED]

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
The American Embassy

Date: March 4, 1959
To: Director, FBI (39-2141)
From: [REDACTED] (64-3)
Subject: CHARLES LUCIANO was
ANTI RACKETEERING

Re [REDACTED] letter dated February 9, 1959, and
Bulet dated February 18, 1959, forwarding translations of
articles which appeared in [REDACTED] weekly magazine "l'Europeo"
concerning LUCKY LUCIANO.

A review of the translations does not indi-
cate that any further action is warranted. The material set
forth is accurate in part but does not constitute any further
leads for development concerning the subject or concerning
criminal activities in the USA. For the most part the indi-
viduals referred to in the articles are subjects of investi-
gations by the U. S. Bureau of Narcotics.

60 MAR 23 1959

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Section 552a

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FBI/DOJ

DIRECTOR, FBI (Attn: Crime Records
Section)

5/13/59

SAC, NEW YORK (94-1227)

"PROFILES IN CRIME"
NEW RADIO SERIES
WMCA, NEW YORK, N.Y.
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

Enclosed are two copies of a brief summary
of information contained in the above captioned radio
program, presented on March 23 and March 30, 1959, which
were considered Parts II and III on LUCKY LUCIANO.

- 2 - Bureau (Encls 2)
1 - New York (62-8738) (Attachments 2)
1 - New York (94-1227) (Attachments 2)

ENCLOSURE

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sent Alan Block
letter 10-4-74

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PROFILES IN CRIME

WMCA Radio Series

The following is a summary of Part II and III of the broadcast entitled LUCKY LUCIANO presented on March 23 and March 30, 1959:

The broadcast of March 23, 1959, commenced with a review of the criminal record of LUCIANO. It was stated that the Federal Bureau of Narcotics believed that he was the guiding genius behind the expansion of the international dope traffic. The narrator again set forth the facts concerning the sentencing of LUCIANO in 1936 to 30 to 50 years in the State Penitentiary. The narrator went into more detail concerning the alliance between LUCIANO and the Naval Intelligence in 1942.

BARD LINDEMAN, a reporter for the New York World Telegram, gave his version concerning the help LUCIANO furnished in mobilizing his underworld friends for counter-espionage and security work in the Port of New York.

Naval Intelligence and the New York District Attorney through appropriate influence managed to have LUCIANO moved from Dannemora Prison to Great Meadows where he was visited by SOCKS LANZA, MEYER LANSKY and other top echelon figures in the underworld. It was believed that a Lieutenant Commander named CHARLES HAPHIDEN (ph) was the instigating force behind this arrangement. Later, on the basis of a letter written by Commander HAPHIDEN, LUCIANO's lawyers petitioned Judge MC COOK to commute LUCIANO's sentence in February, 1943. The judge refused but pointed out that LUCIANO might request executive clemency at some future date. They waited until V-E Day and executive clemency was requested of Governor DEWEY at which time the Parole Board investigated and recommended that his sentence be commuted on condition of immediate deportation.

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Later it was claimed by magazine writer MIKE STERN that the underworld had raised a big sum of money to influence the efforts to release LUCIANO. STERN was of the opinion that Commander HAPHIDEN was in no position to evaluate the contribution of LUCIANO to the war effort since a few months after hoodlums started meeting with LUCIANO at Great Meadows the Commander was transferred away from New York. STERN stated that HAPHIDEN was a political nobody who later ended up as the Commissioner of Marine and Aviation in the BILL O'DWYER administration. LUCIANO was released early in 1946 at which time he paid the Federal Government four thousand dollars in back taxes. He was escorted to Ellis Island where he was met by FRANK COSTELLO. On February 9, 1946, he was moved to the Liberty ship "Laura Keane", moored at Pier 7 in Brooklyn.

LUCIANO was escorted aboard this ship, however, a solid picket line of about a hundred stevedores were lined up as an honor guard for him which prevented the press and cameramen from obtaining any close information concerning his departure. Among the internationally notorious mobsters who saw LUCIANO off were FRANK COSTELLO, MEYER LANSKY and MIKE LASCARRI, who later joined New Jersey's powerful LONGIE ZWILLMAN in a vending machine operation. There was also a half a dozen politicians including an ex-judge. One person was of the opinion that LUCIANO carried a bundle in cash which estimated between 100 and 300 thousand dollars. LUCIANO returned to the town of his birthplace but later took up at a suite in a fashionable hotel in Rome. Approximately one year later it was reported that LUCIANO was no longer in Rome but had been travelling in Havana, Cuba on a legal Italian passport. United States authorities looked into the case immediately and United States Narcotics Commission HARRY ANSLINGER put the pressure on Cuba to have them deport LUCIANO from that country.

Treasury Agents found LUCIANO in Cuba and the Cuban Government reluctantly yielded to pressure from Washington and LUCIANO was shipped back to Italy at which time he was placed in jail as soon as he got off the boat in Genoa. He was charged with illegal exit from Italy, but he was again released and ordered to return to Sicily, however, he shortly returned to Rome where he obtained a fashionable twenty-one thousand dollar apartment.

He was then later kicked out of Rome by the Italian Police and he moved to Naples where he bought a ten family apartment house for \$150,000. He lived in the six room penthouse with his blond paramour. Certain restrictions were placed on his activities by the local authorities which curtailed his night life to a great extent.

It is believed that he is currently in the rackets and he receives approximately \$25,000 a year from Italian operations alone. It was stated that United States Narcotics Commissioner ANSLINGER has repeatedly informed Congress and the public that LUCIANO is one of the top men in the Italian-American syndicate that buys opium in Turkey and refines it in Italy and sells it in the United States. It was claimed that the notorious East 107th Street gang in New York played a key part in this illegal distribution of narcotics.

It was believed that associates of LUCIANO diverted five hundred kilos of heroin from the supposedly reputable Italian drug manufacturer in Milan. They described LUCIANO as setting up the deals and financing the operation and backing key personnel, but he never comes close to dope himself since he is constantly being watched by United States and Italian authorities.

Part III of the broadcast went into more detail concerning the commutation of LUCIANO's sentence and his subsequent deportation. Efforts were made to evaluate what assistance, if any, he furnished military authorities which aided the war effort. However, it was of the general opinion that little or no contribution was actually made by LUCIANO.

Interviews were conducted with JAMES O'MALLEY who was a Lieutenant in the Naval Intelligence in 1942 and MURRAY GURFINE who was an Assistant District Attorney during this pertinent period.

GURFINE supplied some first hand information concerning the arrangements made for meetings between LANZA and COSTELLO, also MOSES POLICOFF (ph) who had been one of LUCIANO's lawyers was interviewed, however, he was of the opinion that LUCIANO's aid did result in some benefit.

An unnamed official did state that as a result of the activities of LUCIANO and his intermediaries a network of contacts and informants were made available to Naval Intelligence. They performed such services as obtaining information about reporting suspicious activities on the waterfront, acting as lookouts for espionage and sabotage, and obtaining union books and union cards so that Naval Intelligence agents might utilize them in undercover operations. It was also claimed that considerable information was furnished on Sicily and Sicilian natives who could be trusted, which were claimed to have materially benefited the later invasions of Sicily.

The Navy Department in Washington furnished an official answer in a statement released by Lieutenant Commander HUNT to the effect that in the Spring of 1942, Naval Intelligence was utilizing all available sources of information and LUCIANO was contacted to exploit his influence on possible criminal sources of information. Through such means a limited amount of useful information was obtained. The record indicated that this was the extent of the Navy's involvement with LUCIANO.

The program was concluded with the following comments by the narrator:

He believed that Commander HAPHIDEN exaggerated LUCIANO's help for human, not for dishonest reasons and that the Navy tried to protect its own by dropping a curtain of secrecy. He believed the New York State Parole Board recommended commutation because of the long standing state policy in regard to alien criminals and because it was informed by the Navy that ONI had sought LUCIANO's cooperation and he had cooperated. He believed nothing was irregular in the action which Governor DEWEY took in following the unanimous recommendations of the Parole Board to commute the sentence of LUCIANO enabling him to be deported from the United States.

XXXXXX
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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39-2141-197

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FBI/DOJ

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 1-7-60

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: CHARLES (LUCKY) LUCIANO
TOP HOODLUM - ARALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/9/82 BY [REDACTED][REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] b7c
POLLANO
POSSIBLE VIOLATION - NARCOTICS ACT

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memo captioned [REDACTED] and five copies of a letterhead memo captioned CHARLES (LUCKY) LUCIANO.

Enclosed for the BA, CG, NK, PH, and NY Offices are one copy each of the above letterhead memoranda.

[REDACTED] was interviewed by SAs [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] concerning his possible assistance to this office in a security matter investigation.

ENCLOSURE
 4-Bureau (Encls. 10) 5 encls. detached to [REDACTED] 39-2141-197X
 2-Baltimore (Encls. 2) + [REDACTED] MCT-5
 2-Chicago (Encls. 2) [REDACTED] REC-33
 2-Newark (Encls. 2) [REDACTED]
 2-Philadelphia (Encls. 2) [REDACTED] 16 JAN 8 1960
 2-New York (Encls. 2)
 2-WFO (92-78) (TOP HOODLUM PROGRAM)
 (1-12-0) (NARCOTICS)

(16)

210
JAN 25 1960

1 cc each encl to
Narcotics & IRS
1/20/60 b7c

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Section 552

Section 552a

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- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

39-2141-197x p.2 and Enclosure

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FBI/DOJ

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET13 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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- ☐
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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- For your information:

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FBI/DOJ

DECODED COPY

☐ Airgram☒ Cablegram

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

URGENT 1-26-62

TO DIRECTOR

FROM [REDACTED] NO. 513

CHARLES "LUCKY" LUCIANO, FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS. LUCIANO
 DIED OF HEART ATTACK 7 PM AT NAPLES AIRPORT. WAS MEETING
 MARTIN GOSCH, HOLLYWOOD PRODUCER WHO IS DOING STORY ON
 LIFE OF LUCIANO.

ARMAND A. CAMMAROTA

RECEIVED:

5:27 PM

MJC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 11/10/83 BY [REDACTED]

REC-33

37-2141-302

16 JAN 31 1962

EX 110

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

CC MR. TOLSON

THAN 3 JAN 1962

63 FEB 5 1962

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

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1-Y. i
1-L. ison
1- (Div. 9)

1-31-62

Director, FBI

CHARLES "LUCKY" LUCIANO
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(LIAISON)

The 1-30-62 edition of the New York "Daily News" contained an article datelined Naples, Italy, 1-29-62, captioned "Luciano's Violent Life Spills Over Into Rites." The article describes the riotous scene at Luciano's funeral services in Naples and how several photographers were beaten as they attempted to obtain photographs of Luciano's fiancée, Adriana Risso, and his brother, Bartolo.

The article also contained the following statement, which is quoted verbatim: "America's FBI, Italy's secret police and Interpol, the international police organization, had men taking pictures of everybody at the funeral—for future police reference."

Furnish the Bureau promptly with your comments and any facts upon which this allegation is based.

1-Foreign Liaison (detached)



Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

ENCLOSURE

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/10/82 BY SP-6

FBI - JUSTICE
REC'D - 207714PM

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REC-45

EB

REC'D

WFO

FEB 2 1962

REC-96

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 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele Room _____
 Ingram _____
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 DATE 11/10/82 BY SP8 BTJ/RL

2

DAILY NEWS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1962

Luciano's Violent Life Spills Over Into Rites



(Associated Press Radiofoto from Rome)
 Bartolo Lucania (dark glasses) follows ornate hearse
 bearing body of his brother, Lucky Luciano, in
 funeral procession.

The Washington Post and _____
 Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News ☒ _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 Date 1/30/62

let to [redacted] 67c
 1-3-62 [redacted] 67c

Ref. to
 "Annals of FBI"
 on 6-1-39-2141-203

ENCLOSURE

By REYNOLDS PACKARD

Naples, Jan. 29 (Special).—Lucky Luciano was given a riotous, irreverent sendoff today. His sobbing last sweetheart kissed his coffin farewell during funeral services at the parish church here while deported Italian-American hoodlums snarled threats at photographers.

One cameraman was beaten up outside.

Police said later that notorious gambler and racketeer Joe Adonis and three Fischetti brothers—Armando, Salvatores and Vincenzo—were at the Requiem Mass.

Adonis, booted from the U. S. in 1954 and now a resident of Rome, arrived just before the funeral ended. He had a tire blowout en route, the cops said.

Would Bring Body Here

The body of Luciano, 65, former rackets and vice czar in New York, was placed temporarily in the chapel of the English Cemetery on the outskirts of Naples pending final permission to take the body to America for burial in the family vault in St. John's Cemetery, Middle Village, Queens.

Luciano dropped dead Friday evening at Naples airport. He had been living in exile here since 1946, following his deportation after a 10-year stretch on white slavery charges.

✕ America's FBI, Italy's secret police and Interpol, the international police organization, had men taking

pictures of everybody at the funeral—for future police reference.

But it was the news and movie photographers who were in the middle of the brawling.

May Have Been Fiancee

A lensman was punched, knocked down and kicked outside the church and his camera was smashed by Luciano henchmen. He had been trying to take pictures of buxom, black-haired Adriana Rizzo, 24, who was identified yesterday as the racketeer's last love and possible fiancee.

Two of Adriana's girl friends kicked and slapped the photographer as he lay on the ground.

Other cameramen swarmed irreverently over the altar in the small, gray-green parish church of Santissima Trinita (Most Holy Trinity), snapping face-on shots of the mourning hoods.

Taking turns, movie photographers even climbed up a statue to photograph the mourners, especially Adriana, who sobbed dramatically into a white silk handkerchief beneath her long black veil throughout the one-hour service.

Brother a Target for Fotos

Luciano's older brother, white-haired Bartolo Lucania, 70, was the second favorite target. (Luciano's real name was Salvatore Lucania).

At one point, before the service began, Bartolo clutched his hat before his face and shouted "No!"

(Continued on page 32, col. 2)

Luciano Rites Are Violent

(Continued from page 2)

When a friend of his dead brother wound up to slug a photographer.

The hoods shook their fists and snarled back in protest as the fotos snapped their pictures.

One, swinging a loaded cane, shouted: "I'll knock your block off, desecrating a funeral Mass."

Saw Lesser Hoods

One U. S. agent, who apparently did not see Adonis' late arrival, as the cops reported they had, remarked:

"None of the big guys dared to show up. Only the small fry were here."

There were about 300 persons inside the little church, including 60 photographers.

Father Guido San Martino, 40, the parish priest, said the Mass.

As the coffin was borne from the church, Adriana—who said she and Luciano were supposed to get married in March—rushed up and tearfully kissed it.

Drawn by 8 Horses

While the photographer was pummeled, she emerged weeping from the church and entered a car in the cortege following the hearse—a huge black carriage of carved wood, elaborately adorned and drawn by eight plumed black horses.

Later, Adriana returned to Luciano's luxury apartment, where she has been living for the last two years.

Bartolo Lucania returned there later in the afternoon after hosting his brother's Italian-American pals here at lunch at a restaurant.

Bartolo was staying at the same apartment while here. He lives in New York.

Violets From Adriana

Floral offerings around Luciano's coffin bore such barbed inscriptions in English and Italian as "So long, Pal. . . Peace to Lucky. . . To Our Dead Friend Charley (another of Luciano's nicknames). . . Bartolo, to his dear brother."

The violets which covered the top of the coffin were from Adriana.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 26 1962
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Holmes
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/10/82 BY [redacted]

URGENT 1-26-62 3-48 PM JLW

TO DIRECTOR 13 AND SACS BUFFALO CHICAGO DETROIT LOS ANGELES, MIAMI
NEWARK PHILADELPHIA AND PHOENIX
FROM SAC NEW YORK 62-8726 1P
CHARLES LUCIANA AKA LUCKY LUCIANO, INFO CONCERNING. NY SOURCES
ADVISED JANUARY TWENTYSIX INSTANT CAPTIONED SUBJECT DIED HEART
ATTACK IN ITALY. NEWSREPORT DATED NOON THIS DATE AT NAPLES,
ITALY, INDICATES STORY CONFIRMED. OFFICES RECEIVING COMMUNICATION
REMAIN ALERT FOR INFO FROM HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL SOURCES RE INFLUENCE
OR RAMIFICATIONS THIS DEATH WILL HAVE IN CRIMINAL ELEMENT.
END

NY R 13 WA MSL
JAN 27 1962

801-X3

REC-33

39-2141-20
FEB 1 1962

True
DECODED COPY

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Malone ☒
Rosen ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Ingram ☒
Gandy ☒

☐ **Airgram**

☒ **Cablegram**

URGENT 1-31-62

TO DIRECTOR

FROM [REDACTED] NO. 514

CHARLES "LUCKY" LUCIANO. FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS. RE
CABLE JANUARY 26 LAST. NUMEROUS PRESS RELEASES IN ITALY
CONCERNING LUCIANO'S DEATH AND FUNERAL CONTAIN STATEMENTS
INDICATING LUCIANO INVOLVED IN NARCOTICS OPERATIONS. [REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] U.S. NARCOTICS BUREAU
CONDUCTED SURVEILLANCES AT LUCIANO'S FUNERAL TO OBSERVE AND
IDENTIFY THOSE ATTENDING. SAMPLING OF PRESS RELEASES AND
REPORT TO BUREAU FOLLOWS BY LETTER.

RECEIVED: 11:57 AM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/10/82 BY [REDACTED] B

REC-46

DATE 11/10/82 BY [REDACTED]

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

EX-107

17 FEB 6 1962

63 FEB 14 1962

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
The American Embassy
[REDACTED]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Holmes
Miss Gandy

Date: February 12, 1962

To: Director, FBI

From: [REDACTED] (64-3) (P)

Subject: CHARLES "LUCKY" LUCIANO
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(LIAISON)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Re [REDACTED] cables 1/26/62 and 1/31/62. Reference also
Bulet dated 1/31/62, which quotes an article from the New York
Daily News" of 1/30/62.

Numerous articles have appeared in the Italian press
concerning LUCIANO's death and setting forth incidents con-
cerning his notorious life. In a number of instances references
were made to the FBI, indicating that the FBI had been investi-
gating LUCKY LUCIANO and had been running a surveillance at
the funeral taking photographs of friends and associates of
LUCIANO who attended the funeral. There is, of course, no
substance whatsoever to these claims and the Italian Press,
which is notoriously known for using and publishing anything
which will add sensationalism to the story, in numerous in-
stances attributed to the Bureau investigations being con-
ducted by the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics. The Italian press
will also publish stories which have absolutely no basis on
fact but which are drawn out by reporters in connection with
sensational-type stories.

There are attached hereto a number of newspaper
clippings relating to the death and funeral of the subject.
There is also attached a clipping from the Rome Italian-
language newspaper "Telesera" on 2/5/62 which headlines
"Lucky Luciano was working for the FBI." The article is
based on an interview by one "BILL MANCUSO", who is referred
to as LUCIANO's ex-bodyguard, who states that LUCIANO was
working with the FBI in an effort to stop narcotics traffic
between the Orient and the U.S. The photograph on the attached
article identifies, from left to right, MARTIN BOSCH (BOSCH),

3 - Bureau (Enclosures
(1) Liaison Section)

5 FEB 20 1962

FEB 28 1962

ENCLOSURE
CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

64-3

the FBI official who arrived in Naples some days ago in the guise of a "producer"; BILL MANCUSO, the bodyguard, and LUCKY LUCIANO. The photograph is identified as having been taken at the racetrack in Rome in 1949. According to MANCUSO, LUCIANO's activities were connected with the fight which the FBI is conducting throughout the world to stop narcotics from being imported into the United States. MANCUSO also related to the reporters LUCIANO's so-called collaboration with U.S. military authorities in connection with the Allied landing in Sicily during World War II.

The article throughout makes references to LUCIANO's so-called collaboration with the Narcotics Bureau in an effort to stop narcotics traffic. The FBI is interspersed throughout the article and is referred to alternately with the Narcotics Bureau.

Referred
to
Another
Government
Agency

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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39-2141-206 p.3

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FBI/DOJ

Clipping from "IL PAESE" - Rome - 1/27/62

IN EARLY ADULTHOOD LUCKY LUCIANO WAS ALREADY A
LEGENDARY PERSON

He Saved the Life of a Magistrate Who later Caused
His Arrest and Sentence to 60 Years Imprisonment.

The article deals with a life history of
Lucky Luciano and relates in detail to the incident
where DUTCH Schulz is alleged to have plotted the
assassination of Thomas E. Dewey, then District
Attorney of New York and how Dewey's life was saved
because Luciano forbade the execution. Story
describes in some detail his life in Italy. It
also has subtitles captioned "The Navy Intelligence
Request Help from Lucky"; "The Five Men of Iron",
which identifies underworld associates of Lucky
Luciano. The article also shows several photographs
of Lucky Luciano shortly after his deportation to
Italy.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/10/82 BY 

b7c

b7c

39-2141-206

ENCLOSURE

Clipping from "LO SPECCHIO" - Weekly Magazine
published in Rome, Italy - Issue of 2/4/62

THE SECRET OF LUCKY

The Life of Lucky Luciano in Italy Related by Him
a Few Days Before his Death.

The article relates the story of Luciano's
life in Italy and deportation to the U.S. The
article, as in numerous other Italian releases,
refers to "The Narcotics Bureau of the FBI."

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IL SEGRETO

Come viveva in Italia il 'Re del Vizio'? Prima di morire Lucky Luciano ci aveva concesso la sua prima ed ultima intervista.

NAPOLI. — Lucky sorvegliava un'arrancata al bar dell'aeroporto e con lo sguardo cercava qualcuno tra la folla dei passeggeri appena scesi dall'aereo proveniente da Roma. Aveva appuntamento con Martin Gensh, un produttore di Hollywood che voleva realizzare un film sulla vita del celebre gangster. Improvvisamente, notò dietro di sé tre volti neri. Un maresciallo e due agenti della Tribunale lo pedinavano, ritenendo che Lucky potesse incontrare uno spacciatore di droga. L'allarme era stato dato da un «cable» proveniente da Madrid, che informava l'isole-americano dell'arrivo imminente a Napoli di Martin Gensh. Il messaggio era caduto nelle mani della Tribunale.

Secondo costumi il «dispositivo di sicurezza». Lucky apparve come solito dalla prima del poliziotto sotto la pensilina dell'aeroporto. La sera precedente la casa di Salvatore Luciana in via Tasso 44, era stata perquisita dagli uomini della «Antistupreficienza» senza risultati apprezzabili e i due gangster non erano presumibilmente graditi la visita dei funzionari che gli avevano messo a sequestro la casa.

Molti gli agenti alle sue spalle. Lucky corse di darsi un congedo indifferente. Dopo aver salutato il gestore si avviò verso il varco passeggeri. Sul secondo gradino della scala si abbatté l'animato fulmineo da un infante che i medici napoletani gli avevano predetto e che egli aveva inutilmente tentato con micidiosi e costosi cure di albaniani. Non fu difficile stabilire l'identità del morto, per un momento coperto con un telo da camion. Sotto la sua testa fu collocato un cuscino di aereo. Nelle tasche furono trovati 60.000 lire, la carta d'identità ed una duplicità di Santa Rita. Martin Gensh non credeva ai suoi occhi ai funzionari di polizia che lo interrogavano il produttore bulgaro solo d'essere del tutto estraneo ai traffici di certi personaggi arrivati in Madrid con un carico di droga. Il suo mentire era diverso e la sua unica colpa era quella di essere salito in aereo per raggiungere Napoli. Il corpo di Luciano fu rimesso e sistemato su uno di quei carri spazzati che servono ai trasportare i cadaveri dei poveri in cimitero in una ruota barile fatta di semplici tavole.

Gli americani, che avevano creato il mito del «Re di Manhattan», anche quelli che avrebbero visto con piacere Lucky sulla sedia elettrica, si sarebbero certamente rammentati nel vedere come l'uomo che per quarant'anni aveva fatto disprezzare tutti le Pulizie del mondo morto, portando con sé, a sepolcra: anni, l'ultimo segreto della sua vita. Nessuno saprà mai se Salvatore Luciana era diventato un rispettabilissimo «don Salvatore», come lo chiamavano tutti a Napoli, dato la sua apparenza di onesto industriale; o continuava in realtà ad essere il re della malavita internazionale.

Lucky Luciano ci aveva concesso la sua prima ed ultima intervista pochi giorni prima di morire. L'arrancata destra di Al Capone era ormai un pericolo industriale piuttosto avanti negli anni, conquistato

dei popolani di Santa Lucia, cui distribuiva in certe ricorrenze dolari e saluti. Non beveva che acqua minerale, non fumava, non bestemmiava. In quel colloquio, l'istinto che aveva concesso a un giornalista, «don» Salvatore, di avere parlato con ricchezza di particolari e pettegolezzi intenzionali tutti i «testi» avuti negli ultimi anni dalla polizia e fornito una sua interessante spiegazione della «persecuzione» di cui si riceveva vittima, all'origine della quale sarebbe una cugina americana di politici che dopo essersi serviti di lui lo avrebbero «giustiziato». L'estimazione che Lucky Luciano dettava nel rifiutare allestimenti offerti di milioni di dollari nei memoriali ed articoli costituiva una minaccia presente per coloro che avevano raggiunto una «sistemazione» politica col suo aiuto e che dall'America si preoccupavano di fargli giungere attraverso mille canali sotterranei il denaro sufficiente perché i gangster mantenessero il silenzio.

La deportazione in Italia

Sul conto di Lucky Luciano sono state scritte molte cose, falsità perché in lui e quelli che avevano provocato la sua «deportazione» nella nazione Enrico Friddi la partita era ancora aperta. Non c'è stato traffico di droga da quindici anni a questa parte, in cui il suo nome non sia stato coinvolto. Per parte sua, Lucky Luciano non ha mai querelato nessuno. Le sole persone al mondo che odiava erano Thomas Dewey, l'ex governatore di New York e Charles Sirogna, uno dei capi della «Macedonia» dell'I.T.A. Di Dewey diceva: «È stato una rapina. È l'unica persona a cui farei volentieri la barba». Di Sirogna, narrava — compiacendosi — un episodio avvenuto a Milano dove tre persone rubarono il classico «bando» al servizio degli spacciatori di droga come nella Chicago 1925. Sirogna fu rapinato di diverse migliaia di dollari, in cambio i tre malaffari gli lasciarono un pacchetto di bicarbonato in luogo della promessa e contrattata droga. Lucky ne approfittò per definirlo «Soda-polizeman», cioè «poliziotto al bicarbonato».

È certo che il mito di Lucky Luciano ha provocato un numero inestimabile di guai alla polizia italiana, commesse e sollecitate a vigilare sulle attività dei

l'ex racketeer. Da tre prigionieri, scelti dopo la sua deportazione in Italia l'ex baccaro destra di Al Capone era uscito con altrettante conclusioni.

Quando nel febbraio del 1946 uscì dal penitenziario di Dannemora, si disse che lo avevano graziato per aver avuto benemeriti «politici», e si affermò per certo che Lucky aveva contribuito al successo dello sbarco americano in Sicilia, organizzando una rete spionistica tra agenti americani e mafiosi locali, nei investimenti delle sue potenze trascorse. «Don» Salvatore ha sempre tenuto a mantenere nella memoria «fu categorica» senza del resto. Quando le truppe della Quinta ed Ottava armate sbarcavano sulle spiagge siciliane egli era in una cella di segregazione a Sing Sing con cinquecento anni di guerra complessiva da scontare. Che momento spaventoso ebbe il Governatore di New York, Thomas Dewey volle «graziare» Lucky Luciano. Lo liberarono e lo spedirono in Italia, come «deportato», dopo averlo congedato: le citazioni americane e raccomandando alla Polizia italiana di tenerlo d'occhio. Con l'arrivo in Italia a bordo del «Laura Kern», cominciò il capitolo, forse difficile più dei precedenti della sua vita italiana, che vogliamo qui ricostruire sulla base di notizie attinte alla fonte diretta.

Il 27 febbraio del 1946 Lucky Luciano sbarcò a Napoli, accolto da fotoreporter e giornalisti. La Questura lo fece prigioniero, con «foglio di via obbligatorio», alla volta di Palermo dove l'ex gangster prese alloggio in un grande albergo e incontrò numerosi di altri deportati. Qualche tempo dopo fu accompagnato dalla Polizia al cimitero della Commenda provinciale per il cimitero e le mura di Polizia. Era solo accusato di essere persona socialmente periculosa, fu inviato a mantenere buona condotta e congedato. Ma Lucky non aveva voglia di restare in Italia, partiva male l'italiano ed aveva dimenticato come il dialetto siciliano di origine. Chiese perciò il passaporto per l'Argentina. La Questura di Palermo domandò istruzioni al Ministero degli Interni e al Ministero degli Esteri. Il parere fu favorevole, e Luciano il 19 ottobre del 1946 partì dall'aeroporto di Capri, alla volta di Buenos Ayres. Dopo pochi giorni era invece all'Avana. A quel viaggio di distanza dalla Florida Luciano era alle porte di casa ed il capo del Federal Bureau of Narcotics, Harry Anslinger, cominciò una campagna di stampa contro l'ex deportato le autorità americane fecero provisione su quelle cubane, e il ministro degli Interni dell'Avana, dottor Paredes, decise di espellere Lucky da Cuba. Nel febbraio Lucky fu imbarcato su di un cargo aereo il «Bakir», e tornò in Italia. Il 13 aprile del 1947 Luciano sbarcò a Genova e venne

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DI LUCIANO



Lucy, Luciano a terra subito dopo essere stato colpito da infarto all'incrocio dell'aeroporto: nei poliziotti di Capodichino. Luciana, che si era recata all'aeroporto per incontrare il suo amante, non produrrà mai il suo film sulla sua vita

Forse stava per cadere finalmente nella rete

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racchiuse per nove giorni nel carcere di Marassi di cui fu trasferito con la scorta di due carabinieri a Palermo, dove restò per qualche tempo ospite del carcere dell'Ucciardone.

Ancora una volta Luciano andò emanato alla Commissione per il confino, ma la conclusione non fu diversa dalle precedenti. Restituito alla libertà andò a vivere a Roma in un albergo di via Nazionale che fu meta d'interessanti pellegrinaggi di molti ex deportati, come Ralph Liguori, che aveva in quel luogo un qualche dollaro per vivere.

Una donna, una anonima

La Polina americana fu di suo in un allarme. I giornali scrissero che in Italia Lucky Luciano aveva ottenuto il permesso di girare a suo modo con due guardie del corpo, e così del genere. Nel giugno del '47 giunse al Presidente della Repubblica italiana uno scritto anonimo in cui fra l'altro si diceva: « Luciano è un remissivo di cose di apparenza, commercia in dollari falsi, cocaina ed oppio. È un falsificatore di passaporti, disprezza l'Italia omicida tecnica, distributore di alcool, scassinatore di casse forti ». La Questura romana fece tutte le indagini del caso, ma non riuscì a trovare un solo episodio che tenesse in piedi le accuse dell'anonimo. Qualche giorno dopo il « Daily News » annunciò che Luciano riceveva 75.000 dollari all'anno dagli Stati Uniti e che in collaborazione con Ralph Liguori aveva organizzato una catena di saghi club equivoci nella capitale il che provocò nuove indagini infruttuose.

Nel novembre del 1944 Lucky Luciano conobbe l'ex ballerina della Scala Igea Lissoni e ne fece la protagonista di un suo lungo quasi commovente romanzo d'amore. Igea e Lucky si stabilirono in un appartamento ai Pantheon nel quale vissero per qualche anno. Dopo il giorno in cui decise di trasferire il ménage a Napoli, in una casa di via Tasso. Fu lo stesso Luciano a scribere al numero del un appartamento di via Camere all'ultimo piano. Lo riempì di mobili moderni e di cucciolini neri destinati a far compagnia all'ex ballerina durante le sue assenze. La Lissoni si preoccupava di intralci « cattivi incontri », di ricordargli il dovere di non disertare le convocazioni non infrequenti della Questura di Napoli. Il 25 giugno 1949 la Procura di Napoli, italiana, lo sottopose a misure di sorveglianza straordinaria. Gli ritirarono il suo passaporto che la patente auto-mobilistica (Luciano aveva una 1100 Fiat grigio-perla) e gli ordinarono di non muoversi da Napoli senza autorizzazione della Questura. Gli fu inoltre vietato di frequentare l'ippodromo di Agnano dove Lucky si recava ogni domenica.

L'ultima vittoria sulla polizia

La Lissoni morì nell'ottobre del 1952, qualche anno dopo la celebrazione del matrimonio con Lucky in una chiesa di Milano. Qualche tempo dopo dall'America giunse alla Questura di Napoli una richiesta di spedire Lucky al « confino » mandandogli un domestico forzato in un'isola come Ponza, Ustica, o nelle isole Tremiti. Il 13 settembre del 1954 Luciano comparve di suo vo davanti alla Commissione per il confino, presieduta dal giudice Attilio Zanotti, presso la Terza Sezione della Corte d'Assalto di Napoli: ma gli scarsi indizi raccolti dai funzionari dell'ordine delle misure lavorative e i giudici decise di soprassedere. Il Procuratore Generale Di Francesco impugnò tuttavia la decisione e il 24 febbraio dello stesso anno Lucky affrontò l'ultimo, definitivo giudizio. Il suo avvocato difensore, Giovanni Pa-

reggia, pronunciò unarringa tra le più appassionanti in difesa dell'ex gangster. L'unico spettatore del processo, celebrato a porte chiuse, fu un giornalista indipendente napoletano dell'ANSA. Alle quattro del pomeriggio, la voce grave del Presidente Luigi Pe-luso (lo stesso che tempo dopo avrebbe il processo contro Pupetta Matrella ed il racket napoletano) tenne la decisione della Corte che riteneva « insufficienti » le accuse portate contro il Luciano dalla procura di Polizia, ordinava che l'ex gangster venisse reintegrato in tutto il complesso dei suoi diritti « compreso quello del voto ». Nel match tra Lucky e l'interpol, Luciano aveva vinto l'ultimo round. L'ex industriale di via Capua, così la sentenza con gli occhi lucidi. Gli ultimi anni Luciano li ha vissuti più che mai solo prigioniero del suo passato tempestoso, e della pesante eredità legata al suo nome, nella casa di via Tasso, badando a conservare in tutti i ricordi del suo amore con la Lissoni e vivendo a chiunque d'aprire un passaporto tedesco sul quale l'ex ballerina suona per lui alcune canzoni napoletane che gli piacevano molto. Negli ultimi tempi Luciano evitava di intrattenere a casa e trascorreva gran parte del suo tempo in giro per la città con gli amici, o in fabbrica alle prese con i suoi affari.

La sua vita a Napoli

In via Tasso giungevano con una certa frequenza amici americani che chiedevano, appena sbarcati a Napoli, di rivedere l'ex boss di sempre non dimenticato che il portiere non sapeva mai quando l'ex gangster sarebbe ritornato a casa. Le volte che Lucky era un bighellone per lui... « Don » Salvatore Luciano conduceva una vita regolare fino allo scoppio, come quella di un impiegato qualunque. La sua « vita segreta », ormai, lo commoventemente tutti i napoletani, non esclusi i funzionari di Polizia. Molti giornalisti erano partiti dall'America per intervistarlo, ma nella maggior parte dei casi Luciano si era rifiutato di riceverli. Lucky si dedicava al silenzio, con la sua grinta, col suo sorriso amaro. Voleva vivere in pace con la Polizia e col Fisco.

Nato il 24 novembre del 1897 a Lercara Friddi, vicino a Palermo, Luciano aveva, al momento della morte, 45 anni, ma un'immagine di meno. La sua silhouette era quella d'uomo considerato un piccolo industriale. Appena giunto dagli Stati Uniti, Lucky era stato informato dalla Polizia a svolgere una attività questa, che gli disse di vivere « discretamente » e di non mettersi in mezzo a nulla. Lucky si era creduto che godeva presso i commercianti all'ingrosso di Napoli — di aprire un negozio di elettrodomestici ed apparecchiature sanitarie. Trovò un locale in via Chiaia, dove il 24 ottobre il lavoro dopo essersi iscritto regolarmente nei registri provinciali.

Nel 1933 nacque la SITMEA, una società tra Lucky ed altri commercianti, ma gli affari andarono male, la società si sciolse ed il suo gruppo venne chiuso. Luciano riuscì a salvare una parte dei capitali e si dispose a cercarsi un altro socio, che trovò nella persona del commendatore Vincenzo De Falco, titolare di una piccola fabbrica per attrezzature ospedaliere. Lucky possedeva il piccolo capitale di De Falco e nacque la SITMEA con capitale di via Tasso. Luciano si era accorto che aveva 42 persone, in via Antonio Cardinale. Per questa attività industriale, Lucky Luciano era iscritto tra i contribuenti napoletani. La sua pratica personale di bilancio era in via Tasso, porta il numero 254407. Fino all'anno scorso egli pagava oltre due milioni di lire all'anno a soddisfazione dei suoi debitori del Fisco, oltre a una tassa di elettricità lire per il conto di luce che teneva in casa. La sua dichiarazione dei redditi (iscritto con il numero 43954) attribuiva alla società un attivo di cinque mi-



Salvatore Lissoni, più noto alle cronache dell'America degli anni trenta come « Lucky Luciano », fotografato nella sua casa napoletana con l'ex ballerina Igea Lissoni che l'ex gangster sposò nel 1952. La Lissoni morì nell'ottobre del 1954 in una clinica milanese. Henry Giordano, vice della « Brigata stufacanti » della polizia stammatense, ha dichiarato che « Lucky » stava per essere arrestato in seguito alle indagini preventive della cultura, avvenute in Spagna giorni fa, di tre tale-americani responsabili di traffico di droga tra gli Stati Uniti e l'Europa.

Nell'anno L'attività commerciale di Lucky Luciano era florida, dato che gli affari erano quasi tutti trattati dal socio De Falco. Molte volte preferiva non essere legato da rapporti d'affari a Lucky Luciano.

Lucky di casa nelle prime ore del mattino, dopo aver fatto alcuni esercizi ginnici sul balcone. Alle otto l'automobile, la vecchia e fedele commessa, gli preparava la prima colazione: un toast con marmellata, formaggio di prosciutto cotto e frutta. Poi l'ex gangster saliva su una « Giulietta », grigio-azzurro, targata MA 1044, guidata da un giovane coetaneo, uno solo come lui. Per andare per andare dal barbiere. Dipendente delle commesse dell'ex re di Manhattan, aveva in comune Antonio Polciani ed è titolare di un appartamento nei pressi dell'albergo Royal sul lungomare di via Capua. Una volta sbarcato, Lucky acquistava un certo numero di giornali sportivi, la maggioranza degli, quindi raggiungeva il ristorante « California », in via S. Lucia. E' un locale molto elegante, frequentato da molti aristocratici e pochi mafiosi dove Lucky viveva per arte, disprezzando con

amici e bevendo acque minerali. Al « California » molti mafiosi americani gli chiedevano: « Lucky, l'ex gangster ti guarda con curiosità? Sure? Why not? » e si faceva. Tempo fa una vecchia signora americana aveva trovato colui che quando, almeno gli occhi, si erano di fronte il volto dell'uomo che per diversi anni aveva terrorizzato l'America. La donna impallidì e fuggì a gambe levate, non diversamente da quella dell'ex gangster.

Parlava solo di corse e cavalli

Nel pomeriggio Lucky passava la fabbrica (per vedere « gli affari come vanno ») e concludeva sempre « il giro presso il ristorante » « Giochi » in piena libertà, dove tendeva a evitare i « salotti » frequentati. Con gli amici parlava solo di corse e di cavalli. Qualche volta commentava, ma la puntata non aspettava mai la disquisizione. L'ex boss aveva un'ossessione: ad Agnello, dove viveva, il giocoliere, sosteneva che vi si fanno « molti trucchi ».

Viveva raramente. A volte lasciava la propria solitudine con la compagnia di occasionali fanciulle, senza trascorrere di notte che nessuno avrebbe potuto mai riempire il vuoto lasciato da Igea. Aveva dedicato tempo e attenzione a un libro biografico scritto da un noto specialista americano, di cui non ha voluto rivelare mai il nome. Il film di un Martin Goshch di occupava avrebbe dovuto essere tutto appeso da quella biografia.

Lucky Luciano era un uomo stanco, ormai non più disponibile per i traffici di droga o per le posture politiche. Si era in disaccordo con la giustizia, ormai in America, gli aveva chiesto: « E' passato molto tempo e gli Stati Uniti sono cambiati. Una volta c'era la legge che proibiva i conti tra il bene ed il male, il giusto e l'illeale. Oggi, invece, non si può più avere un conto, però si vedeva un conto, ma non si vedeva un conto ». Per questo la legge non è più la legge. No, crediamo, non tornerai più ». Furono le ultime parole dichiarate pubblicamente di un gangster che stava per morire.

Francesco Bonaventura



« arte varia » in Piemonte. Per avere ferito con una coltellata un giovane corteggiatore della Poesia, il Monachesi fu condannato a otto mesi di reclusione, che furono debitamente iscritti sul cartificato penale del vero Truani.



Natalina Tiranti in una foto scattata qualche mese prima della morte. La ragazza, che aveva avuto due figli prima di entrare in disonestà con Amerigo Scarabotti, fu uccisa dal barbiere-fachiro Vittorio Monachesi nella cantina della casa parrocchiale. L'assassinio lo uccise la testa e la mano nel sottorosso di una chiesa. Un magistrato dotato di poteri medievaleschi aveva indicato il luogo in cui la testa era stata nascosta.



L'avvocato Massimo Fiore, Procuratore del Re presso il Tribunale di Macerata durante il processo contro Vittorio Monachesi e Amerigo Scarabotti. Il magistrato, che aveva diretto le indagini sui due delitti commessi dall'ex barbiere, sostenne l'accusa davanti alla Corte d'Assise di Macerata. Il processo si concluse con la condanna all'ergastolo di entrambi gli imputati. Ora il barbiere afferma di essere stato un perseguitato politico.

cadavere si trovava nella cantina di don Scarabotti. Il Procuratore del Re, a cui un suo segretario nato a Cingoli aveva già confidato che in paese si attribuiva alla Tiranti il ruolo di intima del parroco, decise di controllare rapidamente che valore avessero i sospetti del prete.

La cantina della casa parrocchiale di Cingoli fu minuziosamente perquisita senza alcun frutto. Alcuni muratori, scavando nel muro, con la collaborazione di un geometra, ma i resti della Tiranti non sarebbero stati probabilmente mai scoperti se il Procuratore del Re non avesse notato, sulla parete di una tegola attigua alla cantina, una fessura creata dopo un grosso colpo che gli scavi successivi portarono alla luce servi a conferma che quella creca era l'estremo omaggio che don Scarabotti aveva reso alla sua vittima. Nel sottomuro della tegola furono trovati i resti di un cadavere che era proprio quello di Natalina Tiranti. Non si trovò la testa, ma il luogo e le circostanze del rinvenimento non lasciavano molti dubbi sull'identità e l'origine di quella testa.

Scriveva la scoperta finché aveva fatto a un'ora della notte poco prima di trasferimenti di detenuti, il Procuratore non poté a ordinare l'immediata traduzione a Cingoli di don Scarabotti, allora curatore dei carceri di Macerata, ma del cadavere, il prete sfuggì alle ricerche e si assicurando di aver tro-

vato i resti nel giardino delle sue e di aver provveduto a seppellirli in casa, tenendo di essere coinvolto in quella sinistra vicenda che era prevedibile messo alle strette, don Scarabotti confessò di essere stato in rapporti intimi con la Tiranti, aggiunse d'essere stato vittima di continue richieste di danaro da parte della donna e di averle ritirato la testa solo per darle una lezione. Il compito di seppellire la ragazza era stato affidato a Vittorio Monachesi che lo aveva assolto evidentemente con troppo impegno e, dopo aver ucciso la Tiranti, l'aveva sepolto frettolosamente in casa. Il prete dichiarò inoltre di non sapere dove si trovasse la testa della vittima.

La seduta del magistrato-medium

Le indagini proseguirono senza che il Monachesi, già detenuto per il mancato furto, si indegnasse di ammettere la propria partecipazione al delitto. Da quel che accadde nelle settimane successive sono state fornite ricostruzioni suggestive e romanzesche ma quasi tutte basate per la parte che vi ebbe l'intervento di un magistrato dotato di poteri medievaleschi. Era questo magistrato cultore di scienze occulte, il dottor De Fraso Francini, Sostituto Procuratore del Re presso il Tribunale di Macerata, il quale più volte chiese al suo superiore diretto, il dottor Fiore,

di poter esercitare il proprio singolarissimo hobby nel tentativo di scoprire l'ubicazione della testa di Natalina Tiranti. La richiesta del Procuratore ad affidare a un « medium » un'indagine di polizia giudiziaria fu superata da una personale iniziativa del magistrato mediano che organizzò con altri indagini la mediazione spiritica. La risposta delle potenze evocate fu delle più esplicite: « La testa è bruciata a Belvedere ».

A conclusione del faticoso lavoro di interpretazione, a cui il magistrato si sottopose, le indicazioni del medium furono del tutto trascurate. La sola Belvedere che esisteva nelle Marche era Belvedere Ottomano, nei pressi di Jesi, e pare poco credibile che il Monachesi o il suo mandante si fossero decisi ad affrontare un viaggio di molte decine di chilometri per nascondere qualcosa che poteva essere con minor rischio e maggior fatica nascosto più vicino. A questo gli inquirenti nella strada della verità fu, più che il medium, il cancelliere della locale Pretura che ricordò l'esistenza di un cimitero per bambini, ormai abbandonato, nei sotterranei della Chiesa Santa, una porta tombale vicina al cimitero di quella chiesa fu trovata la testa di Natalina Tiranti. Si seppe più tardi che quella tomba era indicata a Cingoli, per la sua posizione elevata come il Belvedere, e si dovette pertanto ammettere che la indicazione del magistrato medium era tutt'altra che infon-

ta. L'uomo della testa di Natalina Tiranti indicò il Procuratore del Re ad attribuire al Monachesi anche l'omicidio dell'ufficiale giudiziario Luigi Matucci, il cui cadavere presentava i segni di due colpi alla testa e uno alla tempia gli stessi segni che i poliziotti avevano trovato sul cadavere della ragazza.

Due condanne all'ergastolo

Ad aggravare ancora la posizione del medium, fu il procuratore in seguito le testimonianze di alcuni cittadini di Macerata che avevano scrupolosamente tenuto finché il barbiere fu libero e perciò capaci di vendicarsi, ma che si convertirono immediatamente e perentoriamente al dovere di collaborare alla punizione del colpevole quando ebbero visto che il Monachesi era in carcere sotto l'impressione di omicidio e perché apparentemente destinato a rimanere per parecchio tempo. Si apprese così che Vittorio Monachesi era stato visto circolare nei corridoi del Tribunale mentre l'ufficiale giudiziario emetteva il decreto di condanna di certi protetti comunisti, che, in seguito, il molto vino ingerito aveva indotto il barbiere a barcollare, in presenza di un'istessa, qualcuno alla propria amarezza per aver ricevuto solo pochi spiccioli da un colpo da cui si rappresentava come ingenui.

Al processo che fu celebrato davanti alla Corte d'Assise di Macerata, don Amerigo Scarabotti fu chiamato a rispondere dell'omicidio della Tiranti e di aver tentato di avvelenare qualche anno prima un ecclesiastico di cui voleva prendere il posto. Il Monachesi fu invece imputato dei due omicidi uno dei quali aggravato dallo scopo di rapina. L'accusa dell'ufficiale giudiziario era avvenuta prima che il codice Rocco introducesse per questo tipo di reati la pena di morte. Il che salvò il fucile dal plotone d'esecuzione e indusse i giudici a punire l'uno e l'altro imputato con la pena dell'ergastolo.

La sentenza non concluse la vicenda di Cingoli. Don Amerigo Scarabotti affidò le proprie speranze di recuperare la libertà a una serie di domande di grazia che non hanno dato fino ad oggi gli esiti sperati. Vittorio Monachesi, uomo di molte risorse oltre che di pochi scrupoli, approfittò nel '45 della liberazione dei prigionieri politici per attribuirsi una qualifica di partigiano che fu, a quanto pare, convalidata da attestati e riconoscimenti ufficiali e gli permise di riprendere senza danni i contatti con il mondo esterno. Il resto della storia è noto e noto è l'epilogo: sebbene l'ex barbiere abbia già da anni cessato di voler offrire ai suoi nuovi giudici le prove di un'innocenza che imprecisate persecuzioni delle autorità fasciste gli impedirono di produrre nel 1933. Vuole ritirarsi prematuramente, una terribile vita.

Piero Palumbo

Clipping from "TELESERA" - Special Edition - 2-5-62
Rome, Italy

THE DEATH OF LUCKY A HARD BLOW TO NARCOTICS TRAFFICKERS.

The Gang of drug runners snared in a trap.

The Chief of the Narcotics Bureau of the F.B.I. entertains doubt over the "natural causes" of the death of ex-gangster at Capodichino Airport.

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b7c

39-2141 - 204

La morte di Lucky: duro colpo ai trafficanti

La gang della droga in trappola

Il capo del Narcotic Bureau dell'F.B.I. nutre dubbi sulle "cause naturali" del decesso dell'ex-gangster avvenuto a Capodichino

In trappola la gang

CONTINUAZIONE

Lo arrestato il 25 gennaio Lucky Luciano è morto il 25 gennaio. A quella data si era già accertato che tra Luciano e Rubino esistevano frequenti contatti e il «deportato» era già stato interrogato dalla polizia italiana. In merito, probabilmente, gli erano state rivelate anche domande e proposte di Mauro, l'uomo più legato a Rubino. Gli interrogatori di Lucky avrebbero dovuto continuare ancora per qualche giorno, quindi, avrebbe dovuto scattare il disposativo del suo arresto.

Maestri del lavoro degli uomini della Sezione narcotici del Federal Bureau of Investigation Henry Giordano ha affermato di non poter rilevare alcuna diversa circostanza. L'inchiesta è a un punto tale — ha detto — che potremmo comprendere la conclusione. Sono mesi che lavoriamo in questa direzione e speriamo di riuscire ad andare fino in fondo. Ma, certo, sulla scena di Capodichino, e Londra in

Francia e negli Stati Uniti naturalmente i nostri uomini sono riusciti ad infrangere la catena di uomini che proteggeva gli speculatori di droga. Ci mancava solo pochi elementi per compiere il mosaico, quando il vostro lavoro potrebbe bloccare per un pezzo gli speculatori della droga.

La prima parte dell'operazione si conclude con il processo (7° dicembre) e molti persone ora in attesa di giudizio. In realtà gli imputati avrebbero dovuto essere arrestati Albert Adami e William «Shorty» Holmes furono ammazzati. L'inchiesta si svolge ora con la collaborazione di varie polizie europee, proprio per James A. Reed, sottosegretario al Tesoro, ha fatto appello alle autorità spagnole e italiane affinché prestino tutto il loro aiuto nella lotta contro gli speculatori di stupefacenti.

WASHINGTON 1
«S E riusciamo a seguire fino in fondo il filo dell'indagine in corso avremo inferto un colpo decisivo alla organizzazione degli speculatori di stupefacenti. Dagli Stati Uniti, le ricerche sono estese nel Venezuela, in Francia, in Inghilterra, in Spagna e in Italia dove esistono ramificazioni della più pericolosa banda del «mandato di cattura» e questa circostanza ci ha dato la conferma che siamo sulle piste giuste».

Questa dichiarazione è stata fatta da Henry Giordano che dirige la sezione narcotici del Federal Bureau of Investigation. Il quale deve ora interrogare i tre uomini, recentemente arrestati in Spagna durante una sua diretta sorveglianza e quindi, ora in America, dove dovranno essere processati.

Henry Giordano è molto sicuro di avere la definitiva conferma che Lucky Luciano è morto per cause naturali, da che egli ancora dubita.

Luciano era stato interrogato dalla Polizia italiana e avrebbe dovuto essere arrestato in questi giorni, e addirittura quel che è successo dei contatti sulla morte. Se le autorità fossero riuscite a far parlare il grande capo del «reale» della droga e delle numerose banche sarebbe stata rivelata la fine dell'organizzazione. Al capo della Sezione narcotici, appare soprattutto strana la coincidenza della morte di Luciano con l'arresto di Vincent Mauro, Frank Carnac e Salvatore Maresca avvenuta in Spagna. I tre uomini erano riusciti a fuggire dagli Stati Uniti alla vigilia di dover comparire dinanzi ad una Corte ma gli uomini dell'F.B.I. sono riusciti a seguirli in Spagna e a raggiungerli. Vincent Mauro e Frank Carnac il 23 gennaio a Barcellona e Salvatore Maresca il 25 gennaio a Majorca.

I tre arrestati che sono giunti subito a Washington non sono provenuti da Madrid erano in contatto a New York con un altro nome conosciuto della polizia. Henry Rubino. Questi è sta-

James Hinton

CONTINUA
A PAGINA 1

Clipping from "IL MESSAGGERO" , Rome, Italy, 1/30/62, .

~~MORE AGENTS THAN FRIENDS AT THE FUNERAL OF LUCIANO~~

Among those present where his brother, two nephews and his promised bride. The Corpse possibly will be transferred to America on Wednesday. Investigation by the Guardia di Finanza continues.

The article describes funeral of Luciano, identifies among those present Luciano's brother, two nephews, SALVATORE and GINO, children of a sister of LUCIANO who reside in America. Also present was one NICK DI MARZO, described as a deportee, and ADRIANA RISSO, described as a Neopolitan girl who was engaged to Luciano.

The article states that numerous photographers and reporters were present and that among these were Special Agents of the FBI, who were taking photographs of all of those who participated in the funeral. It was further stated that these photographs would certainly wind up in the Narcotics Bureau for the identification of these individuals.

The article states that investigation by the Guardia di Finanza is continuing and that attempts are being made to find an Italo-American, one JOE SCARZARI, who had been deported from the U.S. and who is referred to as the right arm of Lucky Luciano and who is recently reported to have disappeared from circulation.

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39-2141-206

Più agenti che amici ai funerali di Luciano

A black and white photograph showing a group of people. In the foreground, a man in a light-colored suit and dark tie stands on the left, looking towards the camera. Next to him is a woman wearing a dark, patterned dress with a large floral or leaf design. To her right, another woman is partially visible, wearing a light-colored, patterned dress. In the background, several other people are standing, some looking towards the camera and others looking away. The setting appears to be outdoors, possibly at a social gathering or event.

Telefoto:

Mapoll, 20 gennaio

Restano comunque a ritoc-
corrente le indagini Mr. Gosh
sul nome: non Arpa, per l'emo-
zione prodotta, e la stessa
corrente è a credito socialista
dei componenti del partito, grevi-
tante della Guardia di Finanz-
za. Pare che almeno sempre a
re un uomo di estrema destra,
sentenza del suo governo. Il
a tutti i partiti. Il
suo nome è J. McCarthy, anche
impugnato dai Stati Uniti
sino il braccio destro di Lach-
Jae che secondo gli inquirenti
dovrebbe essere stato
a tutti i partiti che lo
amiche) è sparito dalla
mente.

Frances Avall

Clipping from "IL MESSAGGERO" dated 1/29/62 at Rome.

YOUNG GIRL FRIEND OF LUCKY AND A BROTHER AMONG THE VISITORS AT THE FUNERAL PARLOR

Rumors Circulating to Effect That the Girl was to Wed Lucky Luciano. The Son of the Brother who Arrived Via Air from the U.S. Funeral Services Will be Held Today. Not Certain Whether the Corpse Will be Transported to New York or Interned in Sicily. Investigation by the Guardia di Finanza Continues.

Article relates to arrival in Italy of Luciano's brother, Bartolo Lucania. Also sets forth request by Luciano's brother to transport remains to the U.S.

Investigation concerning Luciano's most recent activities continues on part of Guardia di Finanza and search of Gosh's personal effects made with negative results. Interviews based on suspicion that Gosh engaged in narcotics traffic with Luciano but no information developed to this effect.

The article contains a statement to the effect that the police of two continents had tightened the circle around Lucky Luciano and that it was expected from one moment to another that an order for his arrest would be issued. It was assumed that Luciano had finally after many years made a mistake and that it was one of the few mistakes of his life and would result in his arrest. The article further states, however, that Luciano's death prevents them from finally solving the riddle.

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39-5141-266

Una giovane amica di Lucky e il fratello fra i visitatori della salma dell'ex gangster

(Include relevant particulars)

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Francis Aval

Clipping from "TELESERA" - Rome - 2/5/62

EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW BY TELESERA WITH BODYGUARD OF
"THE KING".

"Lucky Luciano was Working for the F.B.I."

The article carried photograph which identifies
Martin Gosch as an official of the FBI who arrived
at Naples during the latter part of January, 1962,
in the guise of a "producer."

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LUCKY LUCIANO

Intervista esclusiva di TELESERA
con la "guardia del corpo," del King



MARTIN GOSCH

LUCKY LUCIANO lavorava per l'F.B.I.

"L'HANNO UCCISO I MERCANTI.
DI DROGA PER VENDICARSI",
ci ha dichiarato Bill Mancuso

"MARTIN, MARTIN,, HA GRIDATO
LUCIANO PRIMA DI MORIRE
Ciò dimostra che conosceva Gosch



Da sinistra: Martin Gosch, il funzionario dell'Fbi giunto nei giorni scorsi a Napoli nelle vesti di "un produttore"; Bill Mancuso, la "guardia del corpo", e Lucky Luciano. La foto risale al 1949 e venne scattata durante una riunione all'appartamento della Capannelle

NAPOLI 5
PROVENIENTE d
Roma, ove ab
tualmente rised
è giunto a Napoli B
Mancuso, l'ex - guard
del corpo - di Luck
Luciano. Da oltre 15 an
ni, prima in Americ
poi durante il soggiorno
in Italia, B
e stato detto e detto: vic
no a "cappo" La sua e mi
sione - sono quando
"King" e i fratelli definit
mentre a Napoli. Ormai
era vecchio e la via a m
vimentale - del: e dopo a bo
era più salutare
Abbandonò avvenimenti que
mo e personaggio che, se
i molti che hanno roccia
intorno all'ex gangster mor
to il giorno 23 gennaio di
circostanze poco chiare, e
uno che era molto
e la morte di Lucky
viti: ci ha subito detto
non è assolutamente ch'era
Escluso poi: quale più asso
luto che fosse uomo da sui
cidare. Per la parte tanto
che non gli faceva più pen
sa sulla figura di Lu
cky poteva suicidarsi perché
lo volevano arrestare
e allora - più uno chie
sto a B.M. - è morte vera
mente per un infarto e lo
hanno ucciso. Escluso il
suicidio e l'ipotesi over alia
ma ciò
e Per me l'uomo morto
ha risposto immediatamente
B.M. - e l'ha ucciso
quelli del giro - per ven
durre Lucky e il Marcell
Federal Bureau lo ha benia
cino - lavorava da tempo per
l'F.B.I. con mandati infor
mative atte a stroncare il
traffico di droga che partiva
dall'Oriente e faceva scalo
in USA
Sempre secondo la dichia
razione che Bill Mancuso

CONTINUA
A PAGINA 2

Clipping from "IL TEMPO", Rome, 2/8/62

TRAFFICKERS OF DRUGS CONNECTED WITH LUCKY LUCIANO
ARRESTED THROUGH AN ITALIAN-AMERICAN OPERATION

The case relates to six "Italo-Americans" who have U.S. or Canadian citizenship. The operation of the Italian Guardia di Finanza praised by the Attorney General, Washington - Robert Kennedy. The article relates to efforts by the Guardia di Finanza to tie in Lucky Luciano with narcotics traffic between Italy and the U.S. and identifies three of the principal subjects as VINCENT MAURO and FRANK CARUSO, residents of the U.S.

The article further states that through close collaboration between U.S. and Canadian Police with the Guardia di Finanza, it was possible during November, 1961, to establish that elements associated with Lucky Luciano maintain contacts in Spain with three Canadian citizens, ANTONIO LO SCHIAVO, GABRIEL MATTIACI and JOHN PALLANTE. These latter three individuals were arrested in Spain through the cooperation of the Spanish Police, officials of the U.S. Narcotics Bureau and officials of the Italian Guardia di Finanza.

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39-2141-24

Trafficienti di droga collegati con Lucky Luciano arrestati grazie ad un'operazione italo-americana

Si tratta di sei «oriundi» che ora hanno la cittadinanza statunitense o canadese - L'operato della nostra Guardia di Finanza elogiato dal Ministro della Giustizia di Washington, Robert Kennedy

Il pubblico è abituato a sentir parlare dei grandi malviventi internazionali con una specie di rispetto, a vederli avvolti in un alone romantico al quale contribuiscono non poco i pittoreschi soprannomi con i quali la malavita ama chiamare i suoi «capi». Per una volta, vediamo questa gente chiamata con il proprio nome e cognome (anzi prima il cognome e poi il nome) e con il distacco che merita attraverso lo scarno linguaggio di un comunicato della polizia.

In questo caso si tratta del Nucleo centrale di Polizia Tributaria della Guardia di Finanza. Ecco. Gli avvenimenti che hanno richiamato l'attenzione degli organi d'informazione e che sono stati connessi con l'improvviso decesso del noto Lucania Salvatore, meglio conosciuto come Charles Lucky Luciano, vanno in-

quadrati in una vasta e complessa operazione che ha trovato svolgimento in Italia, negli Stati Uniti, nel Canada e in Francia. È che ha avuto inizio nell'ottobre 1960 allorché nel porto di New York venivano sequestrati dieci chili di eroina nascosti nel doppio-fondo di un baule di un emigrante siciliano.

Il Nucleo Centrale di Polizia Tributaria della Guardia di Finanza - nel cui ambito è organicamente costituita una Sezione Stupefacenti con competenza su tutto il territorio nazionale - nel giugno 1961, inoltrava all'Autorità Giudiziaria di Roma un rapporto penale di denuncia nei confronti di 43 trafficanti di varie nazionalità, dei quali 5 detenuti in stato d'arresto nelle carceri di Regina Coeli.

L'operazione di polizia fu considerata tra le maggiori condotte nel mondo negli ultimi anni e lo stesso Ministro della Giustizia statunitense, Robert Kennedy, ebbe a dichiarare che la collaborazione fornita dalle autorità italiane doveva ritenersi «assolutamente non usuale e di portata eccezionale».

Tra i denunciati per i gravi reati accertati erano i cittadini statunitensi Mauro Vincent e Caruso Frank, residenti negli USA, che, arrestati a New York nel maggio '61 e posti successivamente in libertà sotto forte cauzione, si rendevano irreperibili. Attraverso la stretta collaborazione tra le polizie statunitensi e canadese con la Guardia di Finanza, si poteva nel novembre scorso stabilire che elementi collegati con Lucky Luciano mantenevano contatti, in Spagna, con tre cittadini canadesi: Lo Schiavo Antonio, Mattiacci Gabriel e Pallante John.

Su questa traccia veniva avviata un'indagine che ha trovato conclusione pochi giorni orsono allorché, a Barcellona ed a Palma de Maiorca, la polizia spagnola, con la collaborazione di funzionari del Bureau Narcotics USA e di ufficiali della Guardia di Finanza italiana, ha arrestato i tre cittadini canadesi.

Avvenuto l'arresto dei tre trafficanti anzidetti e di una quarta persona di origine napoletana residente a Barcellona, la Guardia di Finanza

d'osservazione e di indagine, mantenute nei confronti delle persone di cui si erano accertati i collegamenti con i tre trafficanti statunitensi arrestati in Spagna, collegamenti che portavano a ritenere fondatamente Lucky Luciano compreso nel giro di sospette relazioni. Venivano, pertanto, disposte operazioni concordate a Roma, a Napoli e in Sicilia.

Le operazioni a Napoli avevano riguardo alla persona di Lucky Luciano, nella cui casa napoletana veniva operata una perquisizione nel pomeriggio del giorno 25 gennaio e nei cui confronti il mattino del successivo giorno 26 veniva condotto, a piede libero, un breve interrogatorio. Nel pomeriggio dello stesso giorno, attendendo Lucky Luciano l'arrivo da Madrid di una persona sul cui conto dovevano essere svolte indagini, veniva disposto un servizio di costante osservazione che ha motivato la presenza di un sottufficiale della Guardia di Finanza all'aeroporto di Capodichino al momento in cui è avvenuto il decesso di Lucky Luciano.

Sono tuttora in corso indagini, coordinate, come sempre, su piano internazionale, a norma delle Convenzioni sulla repressione del traffico di droghe, che impegnano la Guardia di Finanza italiana, la Polizia statunitense, la Polizia spagnola e la Polizia canadese.

Il Nucleo Centrale di Polizia Tributaria della Guardia di Finanza rapporterà all'Autorità Giudiziaria di Roma i risultati di queste indagini sulle quali, essendo in corso formale istruttoria del rapporto di denuncia avanzato nel giugno 1961 ed a cui si collegano gli ultimi avvenimenti, deve necessariamente mantenersi il più assoluto riserbo.

Della grande importanza delle operazioni di polizia che hanno permesso il rintraccio,

l'individuazione e l'arresto dei trafficanti arrestati in Spagna - i quali, come noto, sono stati già tradotti negli Stati Uniti, ove hanno rinunciato alla libertà sotto cauzione ed attendono il processo - dà testimonianza un messaggio ricevuto dal Comandante Generale della Guardia di Finanza, Gen. di C. d'A. Pietro Melano, dal Commissioner del Bureau of Narcotics U.S.A. in cui viene espressa la rinnovata ammirazione delle autorità statunitensi per la Guardia di Finanza italiana.

Clipping from Rome daily newspaper "Il MESSAGGERO"
dated 2/7/62

Title: BODY OF LUCKY LUCIANO DEPARTS FOR
NEW YORK

Body of Lucky Luciano departed yesterday from Rome Airport enroute to New York. Body is to be interned at St. John's Cemetery in New York. Departure of the casket from Italy was witnessed only by a few persons, a number of journalists and photographers and officials of the Guardia di Finanza. No members of the family or friends were present.

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39-2141-

Partita per New York la salma di Lucky Luciano

E' partito ieri sera dall'aeroporto di Fiumicino, diretto a New York, un quadrimotore americano da carico, che reca a bordo la salma di Lucky Luciano. Le spoglie dell'ex gangster sono in una bara, che a sua volta è contenuta in una cassa sulla quale vi è una piccola targa con sopra scritto: «Salvatore Lucania - Brooklyn - New York». La salma verrà tumulata nella tomba di famiglia del Saint John Cemetery di New York. All'ultimo atto della vicenda di Lucky Luciano in terra italiana, hanno assistito pochissime persone: un paio di giornalisti, tre fotografi, un cineoperatore e qualche guardia di finanza. Non era presente alcun familiare o amico dello scomparso. L'aereo è partito con circa quattro ore di ritardo.

Il Messaggero
2-7-62

Cops, Mourners Mingle At Lucky Luciano Rites

(From Combined Dispatches)

NAPLES, Jan. 29 — Elegantly attired friends, local businessmen, plainclothes police and pretty Neapolitan girls packed the Church today for the funeral of Charles (Lucky) Luciano, the Italian emigrant who made bad in America as New York vice lord.

Joe (Cock-Eyed John) Raimondi, Nick di Marzio and Joe di Giorgio were there. U.S. Narcotics Bureau agents spotted them among friends who, like Luciano, had been deported back to their homeland.

"So long, pal" said the inscription on a floral piece from Joe Adonis, former New Jersey gambling king who chose to return to Italy in 1956 rather than face years in prison.

Adonis himself could not get to Holy Trinity Church for the funeral. Authorities won't let him leave his little hometown of Avellino, 25 miles away, without special permission.

Luciano's mahogany casket lay in the Roman Catholic Church with six wreaths as the local pastor sang a solemn high requiem mass for him.

Rome Daily American
1-30-62

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
The American Embassy

Date: February 12, 1962

To: Director, FBI (Attn: Identification Division)

From: [REDACTED] (64-3)

Subject: CHARLES "LUCKY" LUCIANO
aka Charles Lucania, "Lucky" Lucania
FBI #62 920
IDENTIFICATION MATTER

ReBulet dated 1/31/62 captioned CHARLES LUCANIA,
aka., requesting [REDACTED], to obtain positive assurance
of the death of captioned subject.

[REDACTED] with Bureau authority, had inter-
viewed LUCIANO on three occasions. From conversations
with him it appears certain that he is the individual who
is the subject of Bureau's Identification Record #62 920.
It is also certain that this individual died of a heart
attack at the Naples Airport, Naples, Italy, on 1/26/62.

Attached hereto is a photograph taken from "Lo
Specchio" issue of 2/4/62 which shows subject after his
collapse at the Naples Airport.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enclosure-1)
(1 - Liaison Section)

REC-42

12 25 FEB 15 1962

51 FEB 28 1962

39-2141-203

SPECCHIO

Così è morto Lucky Luciano, l'ex luogotenente di Al Capone, stroncato da un infarto



Lucky Luciano, uno dei più prestigiosi esponenti della criminalità americana, è morto venerdì 26 gennaio all'aeroporto di Capodichino, a Napoli, stroncato da infarto. L'ex luogotenente di Al Capone soffriva da tempo di disfunzioni cardiache e aveva superato l'ultimo crisi il 2 gennaio scorso. All'aeroporto, dove si era recato per incontrarsi con il produttore Martin Gansch giunto a Napoli per discutere con lui di un film, Luciano avrebbe dovuto essere interpretato da Cameron Mitchell. L'arrivo era stato preceduto da agenti del nucleo speciale investigativo della Tribunale.

Una folla di una banda di spacciatori di droga avevano provocato l'interruzione della vigilanza disposta dalle autorità italiane di Pubblica Sicurezza nella zona privata dell'ex gangster; vigilanza che non era mai entrata nel giorno del Lucky ritorno in Italia, subentrando la Magistratura aveva per tre volte rifiutato di adottare nei suoi confronti il provvedimento del confino per l'incriminazione degli indizi a suo carico. (Nella foto: «don» Salvatore, come lo chiamavano i suoi sostenitori nel rione di Santa Lucia, provvisoriamente assediato all'ingresso dell'aeroporto di Capodichino. Nell'immagine un ampio corteo

Appena maggiorenne Lucky Luciano era già un personaggio leggendario degli «anni ruggenti»

Salvò la vita al magistrato

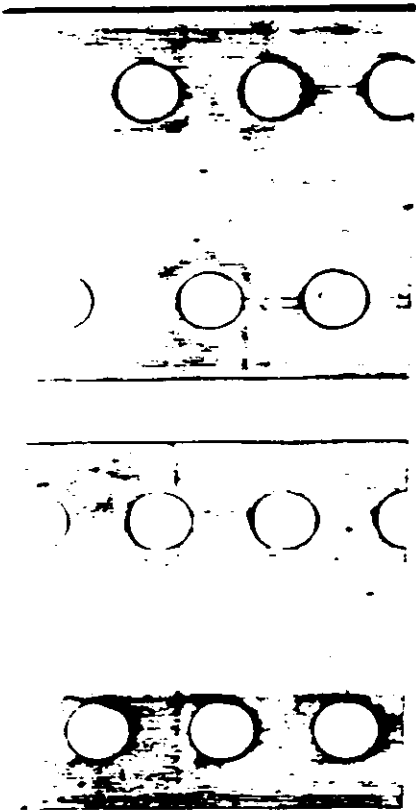
che in seguito lo fece arrestare e condannare a 60 anni di carcere

Servizio esclusivo per «Il Paese» di LUIGI RICCI

NAPOLI, 27 — Nel 1924, cioè un anno prima che Charles Luciano, detto «Lucky», venisse arrestato per ordine del procuratore Thomas E. Dewey, di New York, sotto l'accusa di aver favorito la prostituzione ed esercitato la «tratta delle bianche», e successivamente condannato ad una pena fissa e creata solo di recente, il celebre gangster italo-americano salvò la vita allo stesso Dewey. Dewey allora condannava non tutta l'umanità contro la delinquenza organizzata negli Stati Uniti ed in realtà il giovane procuratore consegnava al successo tanto è vero che la sua azione egli consideravamente le acque negli ambienti del gangster bi-partito, allora di togliere dalla circolazione Dewey, cioè l'assassinio ed il piano — in verità perduto, come si seppe fu giudicato dallo stesso Dewey — fu preparato da uno dei più spietati gangster che la malavita americana abbia prodotto: l'olandese Dutch Schultz, detto «il barone della birra», un individuo duro che non conosceva meno misura. Dutch espone il suo piano a Lucky Luciano ed agli altri. Ma Lucky

si oppone decisamente alla sua realizzazione e in quella seduta disse che: «...tutte le inchieste giudiziarie vanno in fumo quando la giustizia non dispone di testimonianza valida e sicché Dewey non troverà persone disposte a testimoniare, noi siamo a posto. E' più conveniente far sparire un testimone che un giudice». Ma Dutch insisté nella realizzazione del suo piano e dichiarò, nell'atto di abbandonare la seduta, che avrebbe agito da solo. Lucky, allora, non esitò: ordinò alla «Murder Inc» di liquidare Dutch e l'olandese fu assassinato con tre pallottole calibro 44 nella schiena mentre era chino su un lavandino a rifrancharsi il viso. Contemplando la scena, i due uomini che sostenevano le sue «guardie del corpo».

Il Paese
1-28-62



Una foto di Lucky Luciano in Sicilia, pochi giorni dopo la sua liberazione. Sotto: l'arrivo a Palermo di Lucky Luciano e dei suoi collaboratori. In alto: Lucky Luciano in Sicilia, pochi giorni dopo la sua liberazione. Sotto: l'arrivo a Palermo di Lucky Luciano e dei suoi collaboratori.

... con una serie di
vite che non può essere
chiamata la "vita di un
uomo". Il "dottore" del
giornalismo, anzi non più
servito la sua patria ma
conseguito la prova di verità
a tutto prezzo di cui non
aveva voluto che egli viveva
in casa di Lucky, e lo fece
arrivare. Dov'era, dunque, il
fascismo che nella vita di Lu-
cky Luciano ha restituito la
parte più importante avendo-
lo messo in carcere una vol-
ta per sempre ed evadendo
in seguito, liberato in circo-
stanze eccezionali, e in pre-
senti di forze consolatorie.
Ed è per questo che Lucky
che, in seguito, Lucky ha do-
vuto subire a vivere in Ita-
lia, in esilio, facendo in mo-
do che l'era gangster non po-
tesse più minare la questi-
zione dei suoi anni di vita italiana.
Lucky ha cercato sempre di
evitare, concludendo nel gior-
nalismo, di ricevere molti par-
ticolari sulla sua vita, scher-
mandosi abilmente e fermando
ogni sempre delle rivelazioni
che non doveva essere la cer-
cazione d'essere evasiva. Ci
si accorgeva dopo che, in fan-
do, la domanda non aveva
avuto la risposta che ci si
domandava. E si sapeva
come, spesso, concludendo un
po' sospettoso dall'impor-
tanza che gli si dava: per-
ché aveva ritrovato i suoi
collaboratori di "professione". E
non mancavano quasi volen-
ter di tradire la capacità a p-
tutto di fare qualcosa della
domanda. E quando veniva
domandato che cosa, come sul-
l'episodio Dutch in cui, un
giorno gli domandavano dei
particolari, voleva allora la
spalle e guardare a terra un
po' imbarazzato non avendo
il coraggio. In realtà si dice
che si trattava di timidezza.
Da lui, insomma, non si co-
nosceva più avere molti par-
ticolari sulla sua vita. Forse
Lucky avrà fatto una decisio-
ne con la scrittura e cono-
gliare il suo collaboratore Ma-
rio Gioacchino (non cui venerdì se-
ra l'era incontrato all'aeroporto
pochi giorni prima di
morire) per il film sulla sua
vita: ma forse il Gioacchino
avrà che la versione di Lu-
ciano e cioè che, in base di
materia, l'era gangster non
è stato proprio suo cedere di
cui. Ma se si, ma che gran
parte di ciò che si è detto e
scritto su di lui non ha un
fondamento serio. Nella sua
vita, dunque, ci sono larghi
spazi d'ombra. Si sa che nel
1937 a Lorena Fria
di Palermo di Palermo
l'era e che nel 1937, sempre

per la sua famiglia negli Sta-
ti Uniti, divenendo, in effe-
tto, cittadino americano. Co-
me e in quali circostanze sia
avvenuta la sua partenza per
l'America è un fatto che non
si sa. La commissione Kefau-
ver, che si occupò del gang-
sterismo nel 1950, afferma
che Charles Luciano il quale
in realtà si chiamava Salva-
tore Lucania era "... una fi-
gura leggendaria e sinistra
del gangsterismo nel periodo
1925-1935". Dopo l'arrivo in
America, Luciano era in una
compagnia di New York
e viaggiava di continuo ne-
gli Stati Uniti, dove era in
compagnia di donne assai de-
corative. Le sue attività ide-
ologiche comprendevano, notoriamente la prostituzione, il ge-
rabbanda di alcool e degli
omocinematisti.

Un diplomatico

Se, dunque, nel 1937 Lucky
era già una figura leggenda-
ria e sinistra, era quando
aveva ventitré anni. Ma non
doveva che col tempo si
fosse alcuni anni prima.
Non era un duro all'appa-
renza, ma lo era se si
sapeva che era un diplomatico
in ogni circostanza ma ap-
pareva soprattutto, forse, per
sua natura che non si sapeva
che il suo rapporto "co-
gnato" con gli altri era
fuori dall'ordinario. Fu l'ambasciatore dell'organi-
zazione delinquenziale, e il
padrone di quella che dove-
va diventare la più grande
organizzazione del crimine
nel mondo. Agendo con
un vero diplomatico, non
però, si sapeva, per questo
che si sapeva che la sua or-
ganizzazione era una delle
più potenti che sono state so-
date in storia della politica cri-
minale. Nel 1937, dopo il
1935 e prima della sua vi-
sita, la sua organizzazione
ha avuto di successo. Dopo
di lui, insomma, un vero e pro-
prio "boss" della banda organo-
nizzata della grandissima in-
dustria e la sua vita era
l'immagine anche nel cam-
po del suo lavoro: in-
dustria, con i suoi collaboratori
che avevano la sua mente
nell'industria e ne, conside-
rando. Ma solo questo piano del
suo lavoro, che era la
fondazione della sua vita
nel mondo. Il suo piano di
New York, il suo piano di buca-
ria, i suoi piani, ogni-
volta che il suo piano aveva
avuto la sua mente, ogni-
volta.

Molti dei suoi seguaci, che sono più di 100 mila, sono nati negli Stati Uniti. Molti altri sono nati in America, ma sono immigrati negli Stati Uniti. Molti altri sono nati in America, ma sono immigrati negli Stati Uniti. Molti altri sono nati in America, ma sono immigrati negli Stati Uniti.

Un service spoliato

La «Naval Intelligence» chiede l'aiuto di Lucky

Giacché c'era perché non affrettare? Lucky sapeva delle intenzioni della sbarba alleata in Italia. L'ammiraglio Tassie di Lucky Moore Polanski si affrettò a mettere in moto: il gangster si trattava di convincere il suo capo a cedere un altro servizio alle truppe che dovevano sbarcare a Gela e a Siracusa. Il suo piano era di far arrivare l'armata in città armata, ma invece di questo si verificò l'opposto: l'armata di Lucky e i suoi uomini si ritirarono. Il piano era fallito. Lucky si era accorto che la sbarba alleata, con le sue forze, era in grado di occupare la città. Lucky si era accorto che la sbarba alleata, con le sue forze, era in grado di occupare la città. Lucky si era accorto che la sbarba alleata, con le sue forze, era in grado di occupare la città.

di Lucky, uno dei membri della commissione. Il capitano Toby disse: «... e, come uomini io mi considero offeso». Le parole del capitano americano sono: «... che non pare Lucky Lammie (il nome della mamma)».

Fu d'altra parte della stessa
 commedia umana. Gracile il
 caso della partenza di Luchino
 da New York che in un'emo-
 zione di un'ora si era fatto
 barile della nave, che dove-
 va condurlo all'avana, non
 ostante le proteste di
 tutti, e che, per non aver
 avuto tempo di imbarcarsi,
 aveva arda ben poco
 al brase un gran pezzo di
 dadio e qualche cipriolo
 che, per non aver avuto
 tempo di affrettarsi, non
 si era fatto che un
 solo e tutto lo stato maggiore
 della marina americana
 per il suo paese. Luchino
 fu ammesso in vapore, non
 per aver fatto il suo dovere,
 ma per aver fatto il suo
 comodo la mano battuta di
 whisky e champagne e
 quando tirò indietro il pal-
 cino, si vide che era tutto
 un fumo. Un po' indietro
 c'era venuta la commedia
 che aveva a guardare
 come un comico
 e che non era
 più che un solo pallottoli-
 erone con due bottiglioni qua-
 dri e un bicchiere di
 cognac.

[illegible][illegible]

Da qualche anno Lucky Luciano frequenta il locale locale aperto dall'ebeteo di S. Martino S. 4 e da quel dopo, che egli era tornato al locale insieme a qualcuno molto in vista oggi, sembra: palin. della DC con cui, evidentemente aveva piuttosto rapporti d'affari molto stretti.

[illegible]

Luigi Ricci

L'americano atteso da «Lucky» è solo un produttore di films

NAPOLI, 27. — Martin Gosh, il cittadino americano che Lucky Luciano ha accolto ieri sera all'aeroporto di Capodichino poco prima di stramazzone privo di vita al suolo, ha tenuto oggi pomeriggio una «press conference» nella hall dell'Hotel Turistico, poco dopo avere abbandonato la vicina caserma delle guardie di finanza.

«Questa notte sono stato trattenuto nella caserma delle guardie di finanza per cinque ore — ha detto calmissimo Mr Gosh — però il mio interrogatorio è durato solo mezz'ora. Mi hanno chiesto chi ero, chi conoscerò e cosa ero venuto a fare in Italia. Non ho avuto difficoltà a rispondere che ero giunto a Napoli per prendere accordi sul film sulla vita di Lucky che ho intenzione di produrre, che risiedo ormai da qualche anno a Madrid e che sono completamente estraneo al «mondo» che Luciano ha frequentato per tanti anni in America».

Nel pomeriggio sono ritor-

nato volontariamente all'Italian police (così egli ha sempre chiamato le guardie di finanza) che mi ha formulato altre domande alle quali non ho avuto difficoltà a rispondere».

Martin Gosh, quindi, non avrebbe alcun legame con il mondo della droga.

«Non si tratterà di un film di gangsters, ma Lucky verrà raffigurato quale egli fu negli «States» — un gangster — ma sarà un «movie» umano, anche se spietato», ha concluso Martin Gosh.

E' forse destino che il dubbio e il mistero che hanno sempre aleggiato intorno alla figura di Lucky Luciano debbano permanere anche dopo la sua morte. Finora, infatti, non si sa con precisione quale male lo abbia stroncato. Egli era sicuramente sofferente di cuore, ma la presenza al suo fianco di un sottufficiale delle guardie di finanza non contribuisce a far considerare con «tranquillità» il suo decesso.

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39-2141- NOT RECORDED before serial 208

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FBI/DOJ



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The American Embassy b7D

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	✓
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Mr. Gandy	_____

Date: February 19, 1962

To: Director, FBI

From: b7D [REDACTED] (64-3) (P)

b7c Subject: CHARLES "LUCKY" LUCIANO
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(LIAISON)

Re Romelet 2/12/62. Reference also [REDACTED] letters
2/2/62 and 2/7/62 captioned "MARTIN ARNOLD GOSCH."

Information set forth below concerning the death
of LUCKY LUCIANO and statements to the effect that he was

[REDACTED]

Referred
to
Another
Government
Agency

[REDACTED]

EXP. PROC
32

3 - Bureau (1 - Liaison Section)
1 - [REDACTED] (sent direct)
1 - [REDACTED]

39-2147-208
3-8
FEB 28 1962
MAR 14 1962
EX 107
36-62

Referred
to
Another
Government
Agency

MARTIN GOSCH was described as a Hollywood producer who has had many successful pictures but who has also had many "flops" and whose fortunes rose and fell. He is reportedly associated with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] GOSCH had contacted LUCKY LUCIANO sometime ago with

Rome 64-3

reference to doing a story of his life and LUCIANO agreed. He had received several other offers from film companies but had declined since they reportedly would not meet his price for the rights to the story. LUCIANO is also reported to have stated that he finally agreed to GOSCH's offer inasmuch as he was certain that someone in the movie industry, whether he agreed or not, would film his life story and that therefore he was taking advantage of a monetary payment being offered.

[REDACTED] letter to the Bureau dated 8/4/60 captioned "TENUCA" sets forth information to the effect that LUCIANO had been offered a contract by a film company to do the story of his life. This same report set forth information to the effect that LUCIANO was suffering from a bad heart.

A few minutes after meeting GOSCH in the Naples Airport, LUCIANO collapsed and GOSCH, who knew that LUCIANO suffered from a bad heart, frantically searched LUCIANO's pockets for pills that he knew LUCIANO took. He did find the pill box, removed one of the pills and placed it in LUCIANO's mouth. This activity was observed by a number of the people who had witnessed LUCIANO's collapse and is believed to be the source of the story to the effect that LUCIANO was poisoned.

[REDACTED] b7C

A number of people attended LUCIANO's funeral but, as indicated in many of the press releases, there were more police than mourners at the funeral. Two agents of the U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service stationed in Naples, Italy, three agents of the Office of Naval Intelligence, U.S. Naval Headquarters, Naples, Italy, and agents of the U.S. Narcotics Bureau all attended LUCIANO's funeral and took pictures of other participants. Accompanying the above-mentioned U.S. agents were [REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED]

The two principal U.S. hoodlums who were very much in evidence at the funeral were [REDACTED] concerning whom information is set out in [REDACTED] letter dated 10/10/61 in instant case, and [REDACTED] concerning whom information is set out in [REDACTED] letter of 12/7/61 in instant case.

[REDACTED]

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89-2141-208 p. 4

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Referred
to

Other
Government
Agencies

b7D There is no information available in the files of the [redacted] Office concerning the "BILL MANCUSO" who issued the press releases to the effect that LUCKY LUCIANO was working for the FBI in connection with international narcotics smuggling and that he was killed by the mobs to silence him.

This matter is being followed and developments of pertinent interest will be reported to the Bureau.



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The American Embassy
[REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/10/82 BY [REDACTED]

b7c
b7D
Date: March 21, 1962
To: Director, FBI (39-2141)
From: [REDACTED] (64-3) (RUC)
Subject: CHARLES "LUCKY" LUCIANO
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(LIAISON)

Rebulet dated January 31, 1962. Re
also Rome letters dated February 12 and February 19, 1962.

Attached hereto is a clipping taken
from the weekly magazine "ABC", captioned "An agent of the
FBI. Among those attending, in addition to relatives and
a few second-rate gangsters, it is estimated that there
were some 20 police following the funeral procession".
(The individual in the attached photo is [REDACTED])

b7C
News stories and press releases con-
cerning LUCKY LUCIANO have disappeared from the Italian
press. The U. S. Narcotics Bureau is still following leads
in an attempt to prove LUCIANO's involvement in international
narcotics but all indications are that the case will be
closed with no startling developments.

3 - Bureau (1 - Foreign Liaison Section)
(1 Enc.)

1 [REDACTED] 64-3

1 [REDACTED] 64-3

1 [REDACTED] 64-3

1 [REDACTED] 64-3

1 [REDACTED] 64-3

1 [REDACTED] 64-3

1 [REDACTED] 64-3

1 [REDACTED] 64-3

1 [REDACTED] 64-3

1 [REDACTED] 64-3

1 [REDACTED] 64-3

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1 [REDACTED] 64-3

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
ENCLOSURE

REC-1 39-2141-209

16 MAR 26 1962

63 APR 2 1962

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/10/82 BY [redacted]

Date: March 16, 1962

To: Office of Special Investigations
Air Force

Attention: Assistant Chief, Counterintelligence Division

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: Charles "Lucky" Luciano

Receipt is acknowledged of your memorandum of March 12, 1962, your file [redacted] together with the enclosed clipping from the publication "Variety."

Referred
to
AARTZ
Government
Agency

A copy of the clipping from "Variety" and a copy of your memorandum of March 12, 1962, are being furnished to the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, U. S. Treasury Department, in view of the interest of many years standing that agency has had in the affairs of Luciano.

REC-70 39-2141

1 - 62-107704

1 - Foreign Liaison (Encs. 2) (Route through for action.) 3-206

BY COURIER SVC.

COMM-FBI

NOTE: Copy of incoming and enclosure are being furnished to the Federal Bureau of Narcotics via liaison.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

60 APR 2 1962

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 3-8-62

FROM : [REDACTED]

(64-36) (RUC)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS

Re [REDACTED] letters 2-2-62 and 2-7-62 and [REDACTED] letter 2-19-62 captioned CHARLES "LUCY" LUCIANO, INFORMATION CONCERNING (LIAISON).

The 2-23-62 issue of the Madrid daily newspaper "A.L.C." carried a news item datelined New York, which quoted GOSCH as expressing the opinion that LUCIANO was poisoned. One statement attributed to GOSCH was "He appeared as though he were drugged." GOSCH was also reported as having declared upon his arrival in New York that some elements of the underworld had requested him not to make the film on the life of LUCIANO, but that he planned to go ahead with the film.

It would appear from this that GOSCH might be obtaining a good deal of free publicity for his proposed film, and UACB, no further contact will be had with GOSCH unless he appears voluntarily at the office to supply information.

A copy of this letter is being sent direct to the Rome Office for information.

3 - Bureau (1 - Liaison Section)
1 - [REDACTED] (sent direct) (64-3)
1 - [REDACTED]
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MCT-41

39-2141
NOT RECORDED
102 MAR 20 1962

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DATE 11/10/82 BY SP8 [REDACTED]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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Section 552

☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ _____☐ _____☐ _____☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(6)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (b)(7)(B)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (b)(8)☐ (b)(9)

Section 552a

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FBI/DOJ

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: 4/26/62

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Jacksonville (92-0)

SUBJECT: SALVATORE LUCANIA, aka
Charles Luciano, "Lucky"

ReBulet to New York 4/23/62.

Review of enclosure fails to reflect any persons listed who reside in territory covered by Jacksonville; however, enclosure does list a [redacted] residing [redacted] is covered by Tampa, Bulet and enclosure being transmitted to Tampa.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4/10/82 BY sp [redacted]

- ② - Bureau
- 1 - Tampa (Enc. 2)
- 1 - Jacksonville
- [redacted]
- (4)

39-2111-212
REC-6
APR 30 1962
FBI

6 MAY 9 1962

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Callahan ☒
 Conrad ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☒
 Malone ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☒
 Trotter ☒
 Tele Room ☒
 Holmes ☒
 Gandy ☒

the last days of LUCKY LUCIANO

by JACK ANDERSON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 DATE 11/10/82 BY sp [redacted]
 g. u. / 0 / 1 b7c

NAPLES, ITALY.

ON THE BRISE AFTERNOON of January 26, 1962, Charles "Lucky" Luciano, last of the flamboyant old ganglords, sagged to the pavement outside the Capodichino air terminal here. Only seconds earlier the tough, 65-year-old gangster had seemed in the pink of health. Now he was dead of a heart attack.

This is the story of his last days.

Lucky Luciano belonged to the reckless decade of Prohibition, when mobsters thumbed their noses at the law and basked in the garish limelight of the Roaring Twenties. He climbed from the gutters of Brooklyn to become the unchallenged ruler of the underworld. Ugly and cruel-looking, he was yet strangely attractive to women, had many mistresses over the years. The heart attack that killed him ended an era—but left a riddle behind. What were the curious and sinister goings-on that had come to a sudden halt with Lucky's death?

From Italian police, who trailed him and tapped his phone in the last months of his life, from U.S. narcotics agents who studied his every move, PARADE has pieced together the bizarre tale of Luciano's end. It is a mysterious story, filled with questions that may never be answered—and with contradictions.

What was on Luciano's mind as his life, unknown to him, was nearing its end? Two things were paramount: a movie and a dope ring.

The movie was to have been the story of Luciano's life, and the old mobster, who had a touch of

The Washington Post and Times Herald ☒
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 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 Date _____

39-2141-A
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28 1962

A lurch, a gasp and—"Martin, Martin, Martin"



At Lucky's funeral are (circle, r.) his brother Bartolo and (l.) Dr. Giuseppe Dosi, head of Italian Interpol.

At Christmas time, with Lucky's death now a scant month away, the four went to Taormina, the famous Sicilian beach resort. They behaved like innocent tourists, sightseeing around Mount Etna by day, night-clubbing in hot spots at night—mostly at a club called La Giarra, owned by Francesco Scimone.

After a long holiday, the four returned to Naples. The Rubinos, however, took off almost immediately for Spain. And it now became apparent that their Sicilian trip had had a secret purpose, for accompanying them was their genial host of Taormina, Francesco Scimone. The three immediately went into a huddle with the three fugitives, Mauro, Caruso and Maneri, in Madrid's Palace Hotel.

On this furtive trip to Madrid, Theresa Rubino also bought a wedding anniversary card for her husband. She scribbled on it endearing words about "all the wonderful things we have shared and the secrets we have. My sweetheart, I worship you. Your Big Nose." Secrets indeed!

Watching and listening police in both Italy and Spain were now convinced something big was afoot. They decided it was time to move in, picked up Lucky for questioning. By a strange chance, it was the same day Lucky had arranged to meet Gosch at the airport to discuss the movie deal: January 26. Neatly, inexorably, like a master dramatist, Fate was drawing the two threads of Lucky's life together.

At his questioning Luciano explained to the police that all the mysterious comings and goings between Naples and Madrid were perfectly innocent. They concerned the movie, not narcotics at all. To prove his point Luciano invited police to accompany him to the airport to meet Gosch. An English-speaking officer, Cesare Resta, was sent.

The Luck Runs Out

Resta and Luciano were in the airport waiting room when Gosch's plane taxied in, just after 4 p.m. Luciano, immaculate as ever, wore sharply-creased gray flannel slacks and a blue sports coat.

Lucky introduced Gosch to Resta, started to lead them to his car. Then it happened. Just outside the terminal, a few steps from the car, Lucky suddenly staggered. He clutched Gosch. "Martin, Martin, Martin," he gasped. He sagged limply into Gosch's arms.

The airport doctor was quickly summoned. He put a stethoscope to Lucky's chest, looked up and said simply: "This man is dead." A green canvas sheet

was pulled over the body until the hearse arrived. It was just after 5 p.m.

The news spread fast. Headlines flashed all over the world. Police moved quickly to pick up those who had spent time in the dead mobster's company before they could disappear.

Mauro, Maneri and Caruso were nabbed in Madrid. In Mauro's pockets was \$11,730 and the key to a safe deposit box which contained \$43,759 more. The three fugitives were shipped back to the U.S., and recently were given five-year sentences for bail jumping.

A Mysterious Disappearance

The Rubinos were also picked up and questioned, but they were finally released. Ryan stayed in Italy for Lucky's funeral, then slipped silently away. Tony Bender, as of this writing, has mysteriously vanished. As for the lady in the case, mistress Adriana had shown an interest in the handsome Pat Ryan even before Lucky's death.

From all the evidence they could muster, investigators were convinced that a worldwide narcotics ring had been in the making. Lucky was to direct it, and the three phony Canadians were to play important roles. All the comings and going between Italy and Spain, the furtive messages and coded phone calls, had been for the purpose of passing money and "business" secrets.

Lucky's death, coming so unexpectedly, stymied the whole fantastic operation, for the time being at least. As for "The Lucky Luciano Story," Gosch still has his script, may try to go ahead with the movie. It will be interesting to see if any further pressures are exercised to stop it.

As for Lucky, the last time I talked to him before his death, he spoke longingly of returning to New York, the Big City, the scene of his underworld triumphs. He got his wish in February 1962. Luciano's body was shipped to New York and placed in a \$30,000 family vault in St. John's Cemetery. His brothers, Bartolo and Joseph, removed their hats in the gathering dusk as the coffin was placed in the tomb. But no words were spoken.

A stained glass window in the crypt depicted a saint. To make conversation after the ceremony, a visitor asked Bartolo in a hushed voice what saint it was.

"I don't know," replied Bartolo. "I don't have much to do with saints."

were Vincent Mauro, Frank Caruso, and Salvatore Maneri. Keeping one step ahead of police, the trio went to Nassau, where they soaked up sunshine and scattered dollars like green confetti.

Three Canadian girls on vacation noticed their lavish behavior. When the girls got back to Toronto they saw photos of the fugitives in a newspaper, tipped off the Canadian Mounted Police. But Mauro, Maneri and Caruso, traveling on phony Canadian passports, stayed ahead of the law. In rapid succession they visited the Bahamas, Jamaica, Caracas, London, Nice, and finally Spain. There investigators lost their trail.

The trio stayed successfully out of sight until November 1961, when a chance uncovered them—and shed new light on their roles. It began when the Rubinos left Miami, turned up in Luciano's company in Naples. They stayed a week—until, police say, they got a phone call from Barcelona, Spain. The next day they hurried there, met three men. Police of Spain, Italy and the U.S., who had been trailing the Rubinos, discovered they had been led to Mauro, Caruso and Maneri.

Parties and Sightseeing

Not knowing yet what was up, however, investigators sat tight. The Rubinos stayed in Barcelona a few days, then flew back to Italy and Luciano. There they embarked on a gay whirl of parties with Lucky and Adriana. Rubino and Lucky carried on oblique telephone conversations, which puzzled police were sure contained coded messages.



Adriana took this shot of Lucky, U.S. visitor Pat Ryan.



Italian-beach scene: Adriana, Lucky and unknown companion.

new one. Then he did a selling job on Luciano. The old mobster approved the script as revised.

But no amount of revision would satisfy the New Yorkers. Pat Ryan, Tommy's brother, hurried to Naples a week before Luciano's death to state the message in more emphatic terms: Tony Bender wanted the movie killed. Ryan was to bring back the original copy of the new script, with Lucky's initials on each page, to show Luciano agreed.

Phone Call from Madrid

Ryan and Lucky had a long talk at the Trans-Atlantico Restaurant here on January 17, after which Lucky wrote Gosch and told him the movie was off. The producer phoned from Madrid, demanded a hearing. Luciano told him to come and bring the script with him. Ryan, he intimated, would be waiting for it. Luciano promised to meet Gosch's plane. The place: Capodichino Airport. 4 p.m., January 26, 1962.

While all this was going on, Luciano had been giving an increasing amount of attention to the second of his main concerns, narcotics—and so had the police of three countries. This part of the final chapter of Lucky's life opened in May 1961, eight months before he was to die. It began with the arrival at Luciano's Naples apartment of Henry and Theresa Rubino, a strange and brassy couple from Miami. They were go-betweens for Luciano, but had no direct connection with the narcotics racket. Henry, a flashy, flashy showoff, and Theresa, a fading brunette who liked outsize diamonds and

purple suede shoes, were in Italy ostensibly to buy a restaurant. Luciano, who was believed to own pieces of other restaurants, would be their adviser and silent partner.

The Rubinos visited the Naples night spots and restaurants with Luciano and his new, young, pigeon-plump mistress, Adriana Rizzo. They stayed a month, then went back to Miami—supposedly to sell their restaurant there. They remained all summer and through part of the fall. On August 30, Lucky wrote Rubino a letter.

"Dear Henry," it began. "I have received the letters and photographs, and want to tell you how happy I was to have news of you, and I thank you for what you did at the cemetery. Henry, there is really nothing that I want. Only when you are ready to come here again, give my regards to Tony B., Pat R. and Tommy. Best regards to Theresa and you."

Luciano signed the letter, "Your friend, Charlie," as he was called by his intimates. Police suspected the letter was a code message to Rubino but couldn't crack it. Rubino later was to admit to police that the names in the letter referred to gang boss Tony Bender and his couriers, Pat and Tommy Ryan. But Rubino would say no more, except that he had placed a wreath on the grave of Luciano's mother.

Meanwhile, in America, a seemingly unrelated sequence of events was unrolling. Three men who had been arrested in a narcotics conspiracy jumped bail in New York and skipped the country. They

In Naples five months ago the world's best-known mobster died, leaving behind a web of intrigue that is still being unraveled.

Here, with Luciano's own snapshots (right), PARADE tells this story for the first time.



Luciano poses with last mistress, Adriana Rizzo.

the ~~ham~~ in him, wanted very much to see it made. The dope ring, according to U.S. Treasury agents, was a new world-wide conspiracy which Lucky was trying to establish. In the last months of his life Luciano shuttled between these two concerns, surrounded wherever he went by strange, shadowy, mysterious figures.

Putting the Luciano story on film had been the idea of a man named Charles Duke, an acquaintance of Lucky's who had Hollywood connections. He sold the idea to Luciano, then brought in a producer, Martin Gosch, to write the script and produce the film.

The deal fell through in the end, but not for lack of material. Luciano's life was rich and colorful enough for half a dozen movies. He started in the underworld at the age of 9, rose to be kingpin of New York rackets until a rising young prosecutor named Thomas E. Dewey convicted him of organizing compulsory prostitution.

Ten Years in Jail

Luciano went to Dannemora prison for a 30-to-50 year stretch and Dewey went on to be governor. Only ten years later, the doors that had clanged shut behind the mobster were dramatically opened by none other than Dewey. The condition: that Lucky return to his native Italy and never set foot on U.S. soil again.

He came to Naples, took an apartment overlooking the soft blue bay, resumed his fast, luxurious living. He kept his hands in the American rackets

and took his share of the profits through couriers. Federal agents regarded him as the mastermind of the international dope traffic. From his table in the California cafe here, Lucky Luciano could still fix almost anything.

He had begun to show his age when I talked to him here two years ago. His features had blurred, his black hair was turning a distinguished gray. Even his brown eyes, once hard as agate, were disarmingly gentle behind rimless glasses. He spent much of his time betting on the ponies, liked to sign autographs for tourists.

In this life of smug semi-retirement the idea of a film biography appealed strongly to Luciano, and at first he and Gosch got along well. The deal was fitting as smoothly as one of Luciano's silk shirts. Then in December 1960—13 months before Lucky was to die—the New York underworld got word of what the exiled mobster was up to. One day a man named Thomas Eboli, known in gangland circles as Tommy Ryan, arrived with a message from New York's latest gang boss, Anthony Savella, known as Tony Bender.

Luciano's old associates argued that they had built up a multi-million-dollar, worldwide business, which had to be protected from the glare of publicity. An authorized film of Luciano's life, rattling old skeletons and stirring up new notoriety, might give new impetus to the drive against organized crime. The gang wanted the movie stopped.

Lucky reluctantly assented, but Gosch was less easily put off. He tore up the old script and wrote a



Midnight friends the Rubinos sit at Lucky's right in Teormina club. All photos are private snapshots.

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Section 552a

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FBI/DOJ

[REDACTED]

June 25, 1962

b7c

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Although unable to render me the data of "Lucky Luciano's" criminal record, you have been extremely helpful in my analysis of crime and criminal background which is part of my paper. For the materials that you have sent me, I am very appreciative and wish to thank you for them.

Thank you so very much for your time, cooperation, and aid in my plight.

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DATE 11/10/82 BY SP-7 [REDACTED]

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

REC-2

39-2141-213 File

11 JUN 28 1962

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FBI/DOJ

(64-3)

b7D

July 19, 1962

Director, FBI REC-29-2141 — 214

SALVATORE LUCANIA, aka
Charles Luciano, "Lucky"
FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS

Reurlet 6/28/62.

1 - Foreign Liaison (route through for review)

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Malone _____
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, New York

9/17/65

Director, FBI

1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]

CHARLES "LUCKY" LUCIANO
aka Salvatore Lucania (TM)
AR

~~92-4094~~

92-3267-688

[REDACTED]

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

As you are aware, over the years there have been many allegations that Luciano continued to be the "Mafia boss" of the United States, directing criminal activities from his place of exile. Information developed during the past several years indicates that these allegations generally have been overstatements but there is some indication that an association continued between Luciano and some of this country's top hoodlums who, from time to time, visited Luciano in Italy. It is recalled that Pasquale Eboli was present at the airport in Italy with Luciano at the time the latter had his fatal heart attack and there is indication that Eboli and perhaps others were in regular liaison wcontact with Luciano.

Enc. (2)

1 - Los Angeles (92-113) DATE OF REVIEW

11/30/82

39-2141

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NOT RECORDED

176 SEP 22 1965

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DUPLICATE YELLOW

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